THE EVENING TELEGRAPH.

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FIRST EDITION

CUBA AND SPAIN.

The Spanish Government are buying metallic cartridges in this country with which to kill and maim the patriots of Cuba. The Union Metallic Company, at East Bridgeport, Conn., are now at work on an order from Madrid for ten millions of these cartridges to fit the Berdan breech-loading musket. The extent of this commission has rendered necessary the construction of a dozen new furnaces, by the help of which the whole Spanish order can be filled in three months, the daily production being 125,000. While the Spaniards are thus allowed to come here for powder, ball, and guns to put down the Cubans, shall the latter be denied access to our workshops, foundries, and manufactories of weapons and ammunition? By no means. If the foes of Cuba are to procure here the material of war, we must sell it to her defenders also. But the best way would be to deny it to the Spaniards altogether, and furnish it to the Cubans freely, with the means of safely landing it on the island, so that there will be no doubt about its being made useful by those for whose benefit it was intended.—*N. Y. Sun.*

Secretary Fish's Views on the Cuban Question—A Demand by the Spanish Consul Refused.

The New York *Herald* prints in its Washington correspondence this morning the following:—

From information that reaches me to-day, it would seem that the real views of Secretary Fish on the Cuban question have not been properly understood. The information comes to me from such a source as to leave no doubt of its reliability. It is briefly this. The moment Senor Roberts, the Spanish Minister in this country, obtained information leading him to believe that hostile expeditions were being fitted out in certain of our ports for the assistance of the Cubans, he sought an interview with Secretary Fish, with a view to obtaining an explanation.

Secretary Fish granted the Minister a formal interview, during which Senor Roberts narrated all the particulars within his knowledge as to filibustering preparations in this country, and concluded by respectfully demanding that the United States Government should issue a proclamation, warning American citizens from engaging in such unlawful enterprises under certain pains and penalties. Senor Roberts suggested that the proclamation might be modelled on that issued by President Fillmore in 1851, as the expeditions being fitted out now were similar in character to those denounced at that time by the American Executive.

Senor Roberts stated that he was about to prepare a written statement that would partake more of an official character than a conversation, and when completed he would take occasion to present it to the Secretary of State, with the expectation of receiving a formal written answer. Secretary Fish listened very attentively to the close of Senor Roberts' statement, and then delivered his answer. He opened by remarking that the honorable representative of Spain might spare himself the trouble of preparing a written demand for the promulgation of an anti-filibustering proclamation by our Government.

As Secretary of State he felt himself authorized by all the circumstances of the case to decline then and there, on the part of our Government, to advise the President of the United States to issue any such proclamation. In his opinion there was no similarity between the condition of affairs that led to the issuing of President Fillmore's proclamation and the existing condition of affairs in Cuba. At that time there was no evidence of internal dissension in Cuba; the people of that island were not in arms against Spain, and the efforts to stir up a revolutionary contest seemed to have their birth and sustenance in countries outside of Cuba itself.

Therefore it was proper to arrest the departure of armed bands from our shores, setting out with the avowed object of stirring up the fires of revolution in the possessions of a country with which we were on the most friendly terms. Now, however, the condition is almost entirely the reverse; the Cubans have not only originated themselves an armed resistance to Spanish rule, but they have organized a working government, and maintained themselves in the field against the power of their former governors. Under such circumstances the United States would not be justified in issuing a proclamation of the character required. It could not denounce men who voluntarily might go to aid a people struggling for their independence as adventurers for plunder and robbery. This is substantially the answer of Mr. Fish to Senor Roberts. The latter was very much surprised at its character. He had anticipated the probability of some diplomatic evasive reply, but had not looked for so prompt and pronounced a declaration of policy favorable to the cause of the Cubans. It is customary, however, for trained diplomats to keep cool, swallow their wrath, and retire with expressions of the most distinguished esteem and consideration. Senor Roberts was diplomat enough not to omit this part of his training, assuring Secretary Fish of his profound esteem, etc. He begged to take his leave, declaring again his intention to make a written demand on our Government for an anti-filibustering proclamation. Accordingly, Secretary Fish soon after received from the Minister a demand of this kind, with a request to answer. I have information that Secretary Fish's written answer was sent to Senor Roberts yesterday, and in it he simply declined to issue the required proclamation on the part of the Government.

The Spanish Minister Alarmed—He Wants to Know "What this Large Fleet is For?"

At another interview between Senor Roberts and Secretary Fish, the latter called attention to the proclamation of General Dulce, declaring that all vessels captured in Spanish waters or in the seas near Cuba, with men, arms, and munitions of war on board, will be treated as pirates and adjudged according to the articles of war, irrespective of their points of departure or destination. Such a proclamation, said Secretary Fish, is in violation of well known principles of international law, and must be protested against by the American Government. Senor Roberts remarked that the proclamation would not be enforced, and that, therefore, no mischief would come of it. Secretary Fish replied that that explanation would not satisfy the United States Government. The Spanish Governor of Cuba had taken a step in violation of recognized international law, reversing principles and practices having the sanction of all civilized nations. The United States Government felt called upon to demand the revocation of that proclamation. Senor Roberts assured Mr. Fish he would hasten to acquaint his Government with the wishes of the United States on the subject. The result has been that in this, as in all the other cases before, the Spanish Government has backed down. Senor Roberts telegraphed to Madrid for instructions, and received in reply authority to repudiate Dulce's proclamation, which decision has been communicated to our Government. But one of the efficient features of the conferences between Fish and Roberts remains to be told. It seems that when Senor Roberts learned that a fleet of iron-clad vessels of war were being got in readiness for service some place or other, he went to Secretary Fish to ask an explanation. Mr. Fish frankly informed him that the vessels were intended for duty in the West India waters.

"Well, but what is the meaning of such a large fleet?" inquired the alarmed minister.

"We are sending a fleet there," replied Fish, "to enforce and protect the rights and persons of every American citizen. President Grant desires that every American, at home or abroad, shall be shielded from violence and outrage."

The Spanish Minister retired, not precisely understanding whether Fish meant war or not. It is due to Mr. Fish to add that the credit of ordering these naval preparations is his. He was the first to advise the President to send a fleet to the Cuban waters.

THE ALABAMA CLAIMS.

An Opinion from a Canadian Journal.

Says the Montreal *Gazette*:—We have seldom seen the United States press so unanimous in its approval of the stand President Grant's administration has taken upon the Alabama claims, through its mouthpiece, Mr. Sumner. All parties and shades of parties concur in the rather high-handed course which should be followed, declaring that no further negotiations can be entered upon, no settlement effected, until Great Britain has first humiliated herself by an apology for an act which one of the most eminent American writers fully admits that she had a legal right to perform, even according to the modern American reading of international law. If Pitt, or even Lord Palmerston, were at the head of the British administration at the present critical juncture, we might foretell the character of the reply which would be returned to Mr. Motley when he made his appearance at the Foreign Office with the ultimatum with which he is about to be intrusted; but the same reliance cannot be placed upon the present Premier since he formed such an alliance with Mr. Bright and the other prominent leaders of the Manchester school. It may be that a flash of the old Imperial spirit will still permeate the negotiations, and lead to some modifications of the terms about to be demanded by the American Government as the price of peace; that even as a party necessity, Mr. Gladstone will be obliged to make some stand in defense of the honor of the empire and the policy of his former Liberal colleagues; yet we have such an opinion of distrust for the theories and practices of the "modern school" with which Mr. Gladstone has identified himself, that we do not think that he is capable of bearding the President and challenging him to the consequences. What the basis of the American demand will be may be inferred from the following passage in the Washington despatches of the New York *Times*, one of the most moderate organs of the President's administration, and which, editorially, takes a similar position, being for once in accord on the question at issue with the New York *Herald* and other journals of that fire-eating and sensational stamp:—"Mr. Motley's instructions as Minister to England," says the Washington despatch to the *Times*, "will be delivered to him in a few days. What these instructions will be may be readily surmised from the repeatedly expressed opinions of the President on the subject, and from the speech of Mr. Sumner in the Senate yesterday, which is considered by all parties here to be a fair expression of the feeling of the country in reference to the course of England during the late war."

Grant and Sumner's Speech.

Washington telegrams to the Boston *Journal* give the following:—

"President Grant said on Monday to a personal friend that he had read the able speech of Mr. Sumner on the depredations committed by Anglo-Rebel armed ships, three times, and that he now saw the question in its true light. Instead of regarding it as a mere bill of damages for the depredations committed by the Alabama and other piratical vessels, some of the President's Cabinet are understood to regard Mr. Sumner's speech as a declaration that there can be no further negotiations until Great Britain admits that she acted badly; and consequently they express the wish that the speech had not been made, or rather that it had not been published. Whether this be true or not, it is evident that Mr. Sumner's original and forcible statements of what constitute ocean belligerency are indorsed almost unanimously by the American people."

DISASTER.

The Burning of the Steamer G. A. Thompson—Twenty-one Lives Supposed to be Lost.

In THE EVENING TELEGRAPH of the 12th instant, was printed a telegram announcing the burning of the steamer G. A. Thompson, on the Red river. Mr. David Allen, who had taken passage on the boat for Ozark, Ark., gives the following statement:—

The boat struck a snag just below Irwin's Landing, at 2 o'clock on Saturday morning; he was in the ladies' cabin at the time, and came to the front of the boat, where the captain was standing, who seemed to be quite cool and said there was no danger; and could get out without any loss. Just at that time the carpenter ascended the stairs from the deck of the steamer, and told the captain the boat was on fire, but the latter did not heed the remark, until the carpenter had a second time brought the news, and then took the captain below to show him that it was so.

The captain then had two yawls launched, and ordered the women and children to be placed in them. The captain, his wife, Mr. Allen's wife and child, the captain's dog, his servant, and one or two others, got off in them, the captain promising to return for the others, but after getting about twenty-five yards from the steamer, she was enveloped in flames, and the only chance for safety left for those on board the burning steamer was to jump overboard. About that time the carpenter got another skiff and took out the balance of the women and children.

It being dark it was hard to tell which shore was the nearest, and some landed on either side. One man was saved on a hogshead of tobacco, some on doors and planks. Anything that could be picked up was used. Mr. Allen put on a life-preserver, and swam ashore, landing about three-fourths of a mile from the wreck, on the opposite side of his wife. Next morning those who had landed on the same shore were set across the river. All of his effects, save what himself, wife, and child had on at the time, were lost.

According to his estimate and that of other passengers, twenty-one persons were lost, including both the clerks, George Ely, of Cincinnati, and John Perkins, the deck-sweeper, one of the cooks, one waiter, one passenger from Pine Bluff, named Wilson, and the chambermaid, Mary Field (colored), of Cincinnati, and nine colored deck hands. The chambermaid was the only woman lost. No children lost. All three of the pilots saved. The captain and crew returned on the Thomas H. Allen. The captain said the first clerk had all the money.

Mr. Allen gives much praise to the carpenter. He says but for him not a woman or child would have been saved. We could not learn his name. The largest life boat was not cut down and used, but allowed to hang on the spars. There was no effort whatever on the part of the captain to save anybody. The last he saw of the chambermaid she was on the deck crying for help. Did not know whether she was drowned or burned to death. The boat was loaded with an assortment of general merchandise, pork, whisky, drygoods, furniture, stoneware, farming utensils, etc. There was no lime in the hold, as stated in our former report. A number of barrels were on deck, and the fire originated among them. The boat was heavily loaded. Mr. Allen relates it as a remarkable fact that the captain, mate, carpenter, and two pilots were all together in the pilot-house at the late hour of the occurrence. The wife of the captain remarked to his wife afterwards, that they were expecting the boat would be sunk. He saw but one trunk and valise that were saved—they were supposed to belong to the captain's wife. Mr. Lilliard, another passenger, concurred in the above statement.

Captain James Burch, who resides at Red Fork, on the Arkansas river, reports that he knows of but seventeen persons being lost. The boat was not in the regular channel at the time she struck the snag. He agrees to most of the statements made by Mr. Allen. The first yawl carried out the ladies and children and the captain. The second was entered by the two clerks, Mr. Jacob Trundle, Mr. D. J. Desmoine, and one or two others; but it was upset by the deck hands in their struggles to get in, and all save Mr. Desmoine and the carpenter found watery graves. The captain requested the passengers to go below and throw the line overboard, and that they remain on the front of the boat, and he would take care of the women and children and send back for the balance, but the flames spread so rapidly he was prevented from doing so. Captain Burch remained on the boat with young Trundle, who was unable to swim, until the boat was enveloped in flames, and until he had seen him safely embark in the yawl which was capsized by the deck hands. He then swam ashore, landing about three-fourths of a mile from the wreck.

Mr. F. B. Wilcox, another passenger, states that the boat was not only out of the regular channel, but she was running with 130 pounds of steam. He concurs in the statement above.

The boat was about 130 yards from shore when the accident occurred. The water was about nine feet deep. She had on board about $100,000 worth of merchandise, mostly for our business men and Fort Sumter merchants, which was generally insured. The boat was quite an old craft, and was fully insured. Mr. Turnell, who resides at New York, is among the missing.

THE NEW DOMINION.

The Annexation Fever Spreading—Effect of Sumner's Speech.

Correspondence from Montreal (Canada) to the N. Y. *Tribune* says:—

The desire of the people of the New Dominion to cut loose from their dependence upon the mother country has received a powerful impetus from one or two recent events, and, whatever course may finally be adopted, there can be little doubt that a great political change of some sort is not far distant. Several private meetings of influential persons have recently been held here for the purpose of considering the great question of a change in the form of government, and the general dissatisfaction with the present state of things is more and more openly expressed. The newspapers are at last beginning to meet the question face to face, and giving utterance to the sentiment which has long been widely diffused among the people, though few had courage to express it publicly. There is a party in favor of independence; but a larger party, I believe, aims at annexation to the United States, and will soon make itself prominent. The acquisition of the Hudson Bay Territory has given additional force to the arguments of the annexationists, and it is felt that such a magnificent domain as the New Dominion now promises to be ought no longer to be dwarfed and kept down by dependence on a transatlantic government. The proposal that Great Britian shall surrender her North American possessions as a set-off against the Alabama claims has created a deep sensation in certain circles, and not a few regard it with decided favor. Senator Sumner's speech is copied in full by both English and French journals, and is, of course, the topic of much discussion.

Immense Hammers.

The great steam hammer about to be set up in the Grant Locomotive Works, in Paterson, N. J., will be, with the exception of that at the Paterson Iron Works, the largest in the city. The anvil plate weighs sixteen tons, and the cylinder, drop, etc., more than eleven tons, so that the whole will weigh nearly twenty-eight tons. The hammer will strike a blow with a force of 3000 pounds, or a ton and a half. The machine will be set up in two or three weeks, as soon as the blacksmith shop can be removed.

NAPOLEON.

He Writes a Curious Letter—His Own Story of His Escape from the Fortress of Ham in 1846.

The following is a translation of a hitherto unpublished letter written by Louis Napoleon just after his escape from the fortress of Ham, to the editor of a newspaper to which he had contributed during his imprisonment. In a certain poverty and awkwardness of diction it is faithful to the original, which was evidently not intended for publication:—

My Dear Mr. Degeorge:—The desire of once more seeing my father in this life has made me attempt the boldest undertaking that I have ever attempted, and for which I needed more firmness and courage than at Strasbourg and Boulogne, for I was resolved not to endure the ridicule than fastens on those who are arrested under a disguise, and a failure would have been no longer endurable. But to come to the particulars of my escape.

You know the ford was guarded by four hundred men, who furnished a daily guard of sixty soldiers, who were on duty within and without the fort; furthermore the door of the prison was guarded by three jailors, two of whom were always on duty. It was necessary, therefore, in the first place, to pass before them, then to traverse all the inner court before the windows of the Commandant; having reached there, it was necessary to pass through the gate where were an orderly and a sergeant, a gate-keeper, a sentinel, and, finally, a post of thirty men.

Not having been willing to establish any communication (with a corruptible jailor or so), a disguise was, of course, necessary. Now as several rooms of the building I inhabited were undergoing repairs, it was easy to take the costume of a workman. My good and faithful Charles Thelin procured a blouse and wooden shoes. I cut off my moustache and took a board on my shoulders.

Monday morning I saw the workmen come in at 6½ o'clock. When they were at work Charles took some drink to them in a room, so as to get them out of my way; he was also to call one keeper up stairs, while Doctor was talking with the others.

Meanwhile, I was hardly out of my room when I was accosted by a workman who followed me, taking me for one of his comrades; at the foot of the staircase I found myself front to front with a keeper. Luckily I put the board before his face and reached the court, always holding the board between myself and the sentinel and those whom I met.

When passing before the first sentinel I let fall my pipe, but I stopped to pick up the pieces. Then I met the officer of the guard, but he was reading a letter and did not notice me. The soldiers of the post at the gate seemed to wonder at my dress; the drummer in particular turned several times to look.

Meanwhile the orderlies opened the door, and I found myself outside the fortress; there I met two workmen, who were coming towards me, and looked at me attentively. I then turned the board on their side, but they appeared so inquisitive that I thought I could not escape them, when I heard them exclaim:—

"Oh! it is Berthond!"

Once on the outside, I walked rapidly towards the Saint Quentin road.

A little later, Charles, who had engaged a carriage for himself the preceding day, overtook me, and we reached Saint Quentin.

I passed through the town on foot, after taking off my blouse.

Charles had procured a post-carriage, under pretense of going to the races at Cambrai. We reached Valenciennes without difficulty, where I took the railway.

I had obtained a Belgian passport, but it has nowhere been asked for. During this time Conneau, always so devoted, remained in prison, and gave out that I was ill, so as to give me time to reach the frontier.

I hope he will not have been ill-treated; that would be, as you may suppose, a great grief to me.

But, my dear Mr. Degeorge, if I experienced a lively sentiment of joy when I found myself outside the fortress, I was very sadly impressed on passing the frontier; the certainty that the Government would never set me at liberty, unless I consented to dishonor myself, was necessary to decide me to quit France; finally, it was necessary that I should be urged to this step by the desire of trying all means to console my father in his old age. Adieu, my dear Mr. Degeorge. Although free, I feel myself very unfortunate. Be assured of my warm friendship, and, if you can, try to be useful to my good Conneau.

LOUIS NAPOLEON.

SOUTH AMERICA.

The War in Brazil—Lopez Still at Bay—The American Minister not Heard From.

Mail advices from Rio Janeiro furnish additional details of affairs in the theatre of war. The *Anglo-Brazilian Times* says:—

From Paraguay we hear that Lopez was at the central town of Paraguari, levying men in all directions; but he is believed to be very scant of munitions of war, although food was most abundant. The seat of government is Pirabebe, and the United States envoy and various foreign consuls were residing there. It is said the inhabitants of Concepcion sent a deputation to Asuncion asking for the presence there of a gunboat and some troops to protect them from Lopez; but the provisional generalissimo replied that he had no orders and could not do so. The allies are stationed to the number of twenty thousand men at Asuncion, Luque, and Trindade, with outposts to about twenty-five miles from Asuncion. The Brazilian envoy had arrived at Asuncion, and it was proposed to establish a Provisional Government, but the Argentine Confederation had not sent their diplomatic representative to Asuncion. D. Adolpho Rodrigues has been appointed the envoy of the Uraguay Republic for the purposes provided for in the tripartite treaty of alliance against Lopez.

The Buenos Ayres *Standard* says:—Affairs in Asuncion have undergone no change since the arrival of the special Brazilian Envoy, Senor Paranhos. The Argentines are displaying much more activity than the Brazilians, and some expeditions despatched by General Mitre have resulted in rescuing over one thousand families from the woods and mountains. Lopez, it is said, is in the neighborhood of Paraguari, and has a force of from one thousand to two thousand men. Deserters who have arrived at the Allied camp represent the women as employed at the mines making gunpowder; and most of the families at the present seat of Lopez's government, a small village in the mountains called Pirabebe; but there is nothing of a really authentic character known respecting the movements of Lopez. No despatches have been received from the American Minister, General McMahon, or from any of the foreign consuls up there, which had led to the belief that Lopez has intercepted all the despatches sent. The American Minister resident in Buenos Ayres, the Hon. Mr. Worthington, has sent up the United States gunboat Wasp to be placed in communication with General McMahon.

A Wilmington Sensation.

At a late hour on Sunday night last, as a young lady, residing about three miles from the Rising Sun Hotel in Christiana Hundred, Delaware, was walking on the railroad track on her way home, about half a mile above the City Railroad Depot, Wilmington, she was stopped by two negroes, who had suddenly emerged from the woods directly in front of her. One of them seized her by the arm and attempted to drag her into the woods, when she commenced screaming, which no doubt prevented the villain from consummating his diabolical purpose. She was then thrown forcibly to the ground, and while one of the negroes held his hand tightly on her mouth to prevent her making any noise, the other pinioned her hands and feet, and while they were carrying her to a wagon, which they had concealed in the woods, a man fortunately made his appearance, when the negroes dropped their victim, took to their wagon, and made good their escape. He untied the cords from her hands and feet and escorted her home. She states that after they tied her they threatened her with death, if she attempted to make any alarm or resistance.

Horrifying Spectacle.

Dowey, who was executed in Charlottetown, Prince Edwards Island, spent twenty-five minutes in reading his confession on the gibbet. The Sheriff having cut the rope, the felon fell to the ground, about sixteen feet, the rope having broken. He soon rose on his knees, and attempted to unloosen the cord around his neck, and the excited multitude began to surge in towards the gallows; but the soldiery were faced about with fixed bayonets, and the populace—among whom were many women—were kept back. Dowey was again borne to the platform and launched off the drop. This time he fell so that his feet touched the ground. Here several of the bystanders seized the rope and drew the criminal up about eight feet, when he died of strangulation.

Subdued.

From the Pittsburg Gazette, April 20.

The extensive and destructive conflagration at Forsythe's oil works has at length subsided, and there appears to be no further apprehension of danger. The loss of property, although not definitely ascertained, is estimated at $298,000, and the insurance $84,000, making a loss over the insurance of $114,000. The fire has been extinguished at every point except at the tank of distilled oil, containing 8000 barrels, which was one of the first to take fire. There is a considerable quantity of oil remaining in it, and the fire will continue until it is all consumed.

SECOND EDITION

LATEST BY TELEGRAPH.

The Indians Again on the War Path—Military Precautions on the Plains—Railroad Progress.

Suits Against General Butler—Nominations by President.

Financial and Commercial

FROM THE WEST.

The Sioux Indians on the War Path—A New Railroad Commenced—Rush for the West.

Special Despatch to The Evening Telegraph.

OMAHA, April 21.—A report from Fort Laramie states that several bands of Sioux, who are dissatisfied with Red Cloud, are committing depredations. Red Cloud refuses to join the hostile Indians. Nothing has yet been heard from the troops pursuing the Indians who last week captured the stock near Chaywater.

A new railroad is being surveyed from Bellevue, Nebraska, to Lincoln, to connect with the Union Pacific, near this city.

A Salt Lake paper states that a gentleman who left Remontory on Wednesday says that the tracks of the Central Pacific and Union Pacific Railroads were only fifty miles apart. Both companies have immense bodies of men at work, who are paid $350 each per month, and out of this they board themselves.

There is now a great rush of people to Corinne, the most western town on the Union Pacific Railroad.

Despatch to the Associated Press.

The Storm in Cincinnati.

CINCINNATI, April 21.—A heavy rain, with lightning, commenced here at two o'clock yesterday morning, but was not so severe a storm as that reported at the West and South, which same storm blew down the new Wabash bridge at Vincennes, Indiana. At Fort Wayne bridges and culverts on the Wabash Railroad are threatened by the freshets.

A number of capitalists left Fort Wayne yesterday for a railroad meeting to be held at Henry, Illinois, to consider the practicability of building a railroad from the former place to Muscatine, Iowa.

The Indiana State Musical Festival.

The Indiana State Musical Festival, which is in progress at Fort Wayne, is largely attended.

S. Merkel, a butcher of this city, sent a man to bank with a check for $1000 yesterday, which the latter drew the money for and decamped.

Twenty-eight students graduated at the Cincinnati Law School last night.

FROM WASHINGTON.

The Leghorn Consulate.

Special Despatch to The Evening Telegraph.

WASHINGTON, April 21.—Your readers will perhaps not be surprised to learn that a prominent member of your Union League, who was confirmed but a few days ago as Consul to Leghorn, has sent in his resignation, and that it has been promptly accepted. Jay T. Howard, of your State, has been appointed in his place.

The reasons for this sudden change are well understood here now, and Senator Cameron, when any one asks him who "Kleptomaniac" is, merely winks his left eye, while Senator Scott smiles knowingly and says nothing. The discreet silence of these Senators will doubtless be appreciated by the members of the Union League.

Despatch to the Associated Press.

Nominations by the President.

WASHINGTON, April 21.—Among the nominations made yesterday were the following, which are repeated to correct errors in the transmission:—

George A. Houghton, Supervising Inspector of Steamboats for the Sixth district.

Lewis M. Bursen, of Indiana, Chief Justice of the Supreme Court of Montana.

Hilton Richardson, of Maryland, Attorney for Montana.

Jonn P. Southworth, Attorney for Alabama.

George R. Maxwell, Superintendent of Indian Affairs, New Mexico.

David A. Nunn, of Tennessee, Minister to Ecuador.

FROM NEW YORK.

An Indian Agent Heard From.

NEW YORK, April 21.—The United States Indian Commissioners were to-day informed of the arrival of their agent at Medical creek, Washita mountains, with garden seeds, hoes, etc., his hearty welcome by the military and Indians, his putting the plough in motion, and the selection of the site for the mission schools. One hundred and fifty lodges of Cheyenne and Arrapahoe Indians were expected to arrive daily. The Indians take great interest in what is being done for them, but funds are wanted, as the Indian Appropriation bill failed.

Myriads of grasshoppers have appeared on the plains.

A later despatch states that Messrs. "Roman Nose," "Little Bigmouth," "Yellow Bear," and "Old Storm," with 600 Arrapahoes, have come in ready to go to their reservation. They are willing to be taught and follow the ways of the white man.

FROM NEW ENGLAND.

A Labor Convention.

NEW HAVEN, April 21.—A Labor Convention was held here yesterday for the purpose of organizing a State Labor League. Resolutions supporting the claims of labor against capital were presented. The attendance was not very large.

Steamers Delayed by a Fog.

NEWPORT, R. I., April 21.—The steamer Bristol, with three hundred passengers for New York, laid over here last night, unable to proceed on account of the dense fog. Several persons were on board who had engaged passage on the California steamers which leaves New York to-day. A very high wind prevailed during the latter part of the night. The steamer Providence, which is supposed to have left New York yesterday afternoon, has not arrived. The fog is very heavy, and there is a tremendous sea around Point Judith. Captain Brayton prudently declined risking the lives of his passengers.

FROM BALTIMORE.

The Kimberly-Butler Suit—Death of a Noted Ice Dealer—Marine Disaster.

Special Despatch to The Evening Telegraph.

BALTIMORE, April 21.—The Kimberly-Butler case is still progressing in the United States Court, Chase and Giles presiding. An immense crowd is present. The impression prevails that the case will be quashed. There has been some desultory discussion regarding minor points, but nothing yet touching the main question. Butler is in court taking notes, and expects to speak.

Thomas J. Cochrane, the celebrated ice dealer, died yesterday of heart disease.

The brig Eclipse, from Porto Rico, is ashore on Thomas' Point, with a valuable cargo of sugar and molasses.

THE EUROPEAN MARKETS.

By Atlantic Cable.

This Morning's Quotations.

LONDON, April 21—A. M.—Consols for money, 93; for account, 93¼. U. S. Five-twenties quiet but steady at 80⅝. Stocks steady at 23¼ for Erie Railroad, and 98½ for Illinois Central.

LIVERPOOL, April 21—A. M.—Cotton opens dull at 12⅛d. for middling Uplands, and 12½d. for middling Orleans. The sales of the day are estimated at 7000 bales. Corn, 27s. 6d. for new mixed Western.

This Afternoon's Quotations.

LONDON, April 21—P. M.—U. S. Five-twenties quiet. Stocks steady; Erie 23.

LIVERPOOL, April 21—P. M.—Cotton easier, but not quotably lower. Refined Petroleum, 1s. 9½d. Linseed Oil, £31. Tallow, 45s. 9d.

HAVRE, April 21.—Cotton opens quiet at 146f. for tres ordinaire on the spot, and 145½f. for low middling afloat.

Emigration to the United States.

The emigration of Preston operatives to the United States, says the *Pall Mall Gazette* of April 6, in consequence of the strike, is perhaps the wisest movement they could have adopted. The workmen are merely following the course of the trade. For some years past America has required less manufactured cotton of us simply because she has manufactured more for herself. The figures given in Mr. Wells' report show that whereas in 1860 there were rather less than five and a quarter millions of cotton spindles at work, in 1868 there were seven millions. The increase seems destined to become permanent, and operatives who can find no work in England are likely to be in demand in the United Sttates. We hope the same experience will follow the experiment to be made under the sanction of the Admiralty. The closing of two great dockyards throws some thousands of persons out of employment, and a picked number are to be sent away in the vessels soon to be despatched to Canada for troops. The emigrants will probably go by preference to the United States, and as they are skilled artisans, they will in all probability escape the privations which would probably await them here. Already the streets of every large town are filled with the unemployed, and before taking children to America, or any of the colonies, it might be well to consider the needs of the parents.

Motley.

The London *News* has the following comments upon the appointment of Mr. Motley as Minister to England;—"Mr. Motley's genius, united with his genial manners, has made him, from time to time, during the past twenty years, a welcome guest in many English homes, and his personal friendship is enjoyed by many eminent Englishmen. Whatever may be the course of future negotiations between England and the United States, we may venture to hope that these friendly personal relations, so long established, will exert a beneficent influence in preserving and promoting the friendship between the two nations, whose value, it may be supposed, is not likely to be underrated by one who has so profoundly studied the historical and radical relationship between English and American liberty, and can appreciate their substantial unity under all superficial or momentary differences."

LEGAL INTELLIGENCE.

Court of Quarter Sessions—Judge Brewster.

The list of bail cases was resumed this morning, the District Attorney opening the day's business by submitting to the jury, without evidence, a number of indictments upon which the prosecutors were found to be delinquent.

Hugh Green, a prisoner, was put upon trial, charged with assault and battery upon Officer Thomas A. Williams. It was testified that on Easter Sunday last, the officer arrested two men at Seventeenth and Carpenter streets for corner lounging, and the prisoner attacked him, knocked him down, and compelled him to let his prisoners go. He was arrested and taken to the station-house, from which he escaped that night. On trial.

ALDERMEN'S COMMITMENTS.

This morning, the Grand Jury being in Court to make a presentment, Judge Brewster called their attention to the fact that he had received an official communication from the authorities of the County Prison complaining that a large number of commitments were made to that institution for such offenses as vagrancy, idle and disorderly conduct, and intoxication, and frequently for this latter the prisoners were detained longer than the twenty-four hours, and that the cells for felons and other proper subjects were thus filled by these petty delinquents. Besides the inconvenience mentioned, by the keepers, his Honor said, the maintenance of this class of prisoners was a matter of great expense, costing the City Treasury thousands of dollars. It was also represented that many of these commitments were made principally for the purpose of securing the payment of costs to the aldermen and constables. If this was true, it was a great wrong, requiring the speediest correction. Therefore he would request the Grand Jury to visit the prison, examine the records, and at once report to him the commitments made in the forms just indicated.

The matter will receive the prompt attdntion of the Grand Jury.

District Court, No. 1—Judge Thayer.

E. Haskell vs. William Haskell. An action to recover for work done and materials furnished in the building of a carriage factory at Seventeenth and Coates streets. The defense denied that the materials were furnished by the plaintiff. On trial.

District Court, No. 2—Judge Stroud.

P. H. Curwen vs. Hildeburn & Bro. An action on a promissory note given for the payment of money for services rendered by plaintiff as defendants' travelling agent in Europe. The defense alleged payment. Jury out.

Maxwell & Hendricks, to use of the First National Bank of Monroe, Michigan, vs. Martin Thomas, who survived Louis Jacoby, late trading as Thomas & Jacoby. An action on a due bill, the defendants answering that they were not partners. On trial.

Court of Common Pleas—Judge Ludlow.

Christopher Stahl vs. John Wirth. An action to recover wages for services rendered as a blacksmith. On trial.

FINANCE AND COMMERCE

OFFICE OF THE EVENING TELEGRAPH, Wednesday, April 21, 1869.

The sudden let up in the monetary stringency which had prevailed so long in our local market has had a sensible effect on the spirits and energies of our business men, who begin to look forward with confidence to a long period of active and profitable trade. Money, the great motive power, is gradually becoming abundant, and the era of 1 per cent. per month for loans, let us hope, has passed away, at least for the present. It is now accessible to all at a reasonable figure, and this fact will no doubt tend to stimulate our merchants and traders to renew their efforts to recover lost ground. The season is far advanced, it is true, but there are many reasons which induce the belief that the balance of the spring of 1869 will yet be marked by an unusually active and successful trade.

The rates for call loans to-day are 6@7 per cent. on Government bonds, and at 7@8 per cent. on miscellaneous securities. The street rates range from 9@10 per cent. for prime mercantile paper. The offerings were limited.

The market in Government securities is very quiet, and prices are steady. Gold is buoyant, and shows a tendency to advance; premium at 12 M. 134½.

The Stock market was active, and prices generally had an upward tendency. In State Loans there were sales of the first series at 103¼. City 6s were unchanged, the new issue selling at 101¼. The Lehigh Gold Loan advanced, and sold at 94½.

Reading Railroad was the most active on the list, and sold as high as 48⅛, at which price it closed, an advance of ½; Pennsylvania Railroad was steady at 60; Camden and Amboy Railroad was stronger, and changed hands at 125; Philadelphia and Erie Railroad improved ¼, selling at 28½; Elmira Railroad was taken at 30; 34 was bid for North Pennsylvania Railroad; 54⅝ for Minehill Railroad; 55⅝ for Lehigh Valley Railroad; and 34½ for Catawissa Railroad preferred.

In Canal stocks the only transactions were in Lehigh Navigation at 33¼. 18 was offered for Schuylkill Navigation preferred.

Coal stocks were neglected.

Bank shares were steady, with sales of Manufacturers' at 30¾.

Passenger Railway stocks were quiet. The following were the best bids:—43 for Second and Third; 17½ for Thirteenth and Fifteenth; 26 for Spruce and Pine; 38 for Green and Coates; and 13 for Hestonville.

PHILADELPHIA STOCK EXCHANGE SALES.

Reported by De Haven & Bro., No. 40 S. Third Street.

FIRST BOARD.

$1500 Pa 6s 1 ser.ls.	103¼	500 sh Read.ls..s60.	47⅞
$300 City 6s, New..	101¼	100 do.....b30.	48
$2000 Alle Co 6s.....	75	100 do..........	48
$1000 C & A mt 6s'89 2 days..	95¼	200 do.....s10.	48
$6000 Sun & E 7s.ls.	79¾	200 do...ls.s30.	47·94
$1000 do......b5.	79¾	200 do.....ls.	48 1-16
$1000 do	79¾	300 do...ls.s60.	47⅞
$5000 do.......ls.	79½	100 do......s20.	48
$1000 Leh gold l.ls.	94½	100 do....s10.	48 1-16
$1000 do...s5wn.	94½	200 do....ls.	48 1-16
$3000 do.........	94⅝	100 do...s15.	48 1-16
$5000 Cou'g Bds..ls.	87	14 do..........	48
$3000 Leh 6s, '84..ls.	83	100 do...s15.	48 1-16
$3300 do	83¼	100 do.......	48 1-16
10 sh Cam & Am R.	125	400 do.ls.s60.	48 1-16
22 sh Penna R...ls.	60	100 do......s20.	48
100 do..60dflat.	60	100 do...s30.	48 1-16
100 do.......c.	60	54 do......trf.	48
11 sh Leh Val R..c.	55⅝	3 do..........	48
200 sh Elmira P.c&p	30	100 do.....s60.	47⅞
200 sh Ph & E.ls.b30.	28½	100 do......c.	48 1-16
100 do.....b60.	28⅝	100 do.......	48 1-16
500 do......ls.	28½	100 do....s10.	48 1-16
8 sh Norrist'n R..	67½	100 do.......c.	48⅛
15 sh Manufac Bk.		200 do.......ls.	48⅛
s5wn..	30¾	100 do....b5&i.	48⅛
600 sh Leh S..ls.s60.	33¼	100 do......2d.	48⅛
100 sh Read R..b30.	48	200 do.....s60.	48
200 do..s30wn.	47⅞	1200 do.....s30.	48
100 do..........	48	100 do...b30.	48 1-16
500 do...ls.s60.	47·81	700 do.ls.s30wn	48
		200 do...ls.b30.	48⅛

MESSRS. JAY COOKE & Co. quote Government securities, etc., as follows:—U.S. 6s, '81, 117¼@117½; 5-20s of 1862, 120½@120¾; do., 1864, 115⅞@116⅛; do., Nov., 1865, 117⅛@117⅜; do., July, 1865, 115@115¼; do., 1867, 115⅛@115⅜; do., 1868, 115@115¼; 10-40s, 105⅞@106⅛. Gold, 134½. Pacifics, 104⅞@105.

MESSRS. DE HAVEN & BROTHER, No. 40 S. Third street, Philadelphia, report the following quotations:—U. S. 6s of 1881, 117⅛@117⅜; do. 1862, 120¾@120⅞; do. 1864, 115⅞@116⅛; do. 1865, 117⅛@117⅜; do. 1865, new, 114⅞@115⅛; do. 1867, new, 115@115¼; do. 1868, 114⅞@115⅛; do. 5s, 10-40s, 105⅞@106; U. S. 30 Year 6 per cent. Cy., 104⅝@104⅞; Due Comp. Int. Notes, 19¼. Gold, 134⅛@134⅜; Silver, 126@128.

MESSRS. WILLIAM PAINTER & Co., No. 36 S. Third street, report the following quotations:—U. S. 6s of 1881, 117@117¼; 5-20s of 1862, 120⅜@120⅝; do. 1864, 115⅞@116; do. 1865, 117⅞@118⅛; do. July, 1865, 115@115¼; do. July, 1867, 115@115⅛; do. July, 1868, 115@115⅛; 5s, 10-40, 105⅞@106. Gold, 134⅛@134⅜.

Stock Quotations by Telegraph—1 P. M.

Glendenning, Davis & Co. report through their New York house the following:—

N. Y. Cent. R.	167½	West. Union Tel.	43⅛
N. Y. and Erie R.	34	Cleve. and Toledo R.	99
Ph. and Rea. R.	96⅛	Toledo & Wabash.	72
Mich. S. and N. I. R.	99½	Mil. & St. Paul R. c.	79⅝
Cle. and Pitt. R.	93½	Mil. & St. Paul R. p.	87
Chi. and N. W. com.	84½	Adams Express	62
Chi. and N. W. pref.	96½	Wells, Fargo & Co.	33¾
Chi. and R. I. R.	138½	United States	66½
Pitts. F. W. & Chi. R.	132	Tennessee 6s, new	68
Pacific Mail Steam.	93½	Gold	134⅛

Market steady.

Philadelphia Trade Report.

WEDNESDAY, April 21.—The Flour market is less active, and prices of the low and medium grades of spring and winter wheat are weak. Sales of 600 barrels, including superfine at $5@5·50; extras at $6@6·50; Iowa, Wisconsin, and Minnesota extra family at $6·50@7·25; Pennsylvania do. at $7@7·50; Ohio do. at $8@9·25; and fancy brands at $9·50@12, according to quality. Rye Flour sells at $7@7·25 per barrel.

There is a firm feeling in the Wheat market, but not much activity. Sales of red at $1·60@1·65; 500 bushels Pennsylvania amber at $1·75; and 2000 bushels Kentucky and Michigan do. at $1·35. Rye sells at $1·45 per bushel for Western. Corn is quiet, but prices are unchanged; sales of yellow at 88@90c., and 1000 bushels high Western mixed at 86@87c. Oats are selling at 74@76c. for Western, and 65@70c. for Pennsylvania. Nothing doing in Barley or Malt.

Seeds—Cloverseed is steady at $8·50@9·25, the latter rate from second hands. Timothy may be quoted at $4·50@4·75. Flaxseed is taken by the crushers at $2·68@2·70.

Bark—In the absence of sales we quote No. 1 Quercitron at $52 per ton.

Whisky is offered at 95@98c. per gallon, tax paid.

Markets by Telegraph.

BALTIMORE, April 21.—Cotton, dull and nominal at 28@28½c. Flour active; prices weak. Wheat dull; choice Valley red, $2·20. Corn dull; receipts small; prime white, 84@82c; yellow, 85c. Oats dull at 75@80c. for heavy, and 65@72c. for light. Rye dull at $1·40@1·45. Pork firm at $32. Bacon firm; rib sides, 16½c.; clear do., 17½c.; shoulders, 14½c.; hams, 20@21c. Lard firm at 19½c. Whisky firm, and held at 92c.

NEW YORK, April 21.—Stocks strong. Gold, 134⅛. Exchange, 8¾. 5-20s, 1862, 120½; do. 1864, 115⅞; do. 1865, 118⅛; new, 115; 1867, 115⅛; 10-40s, 105⅞. Virginia 6s, 61. Missouri 6s, 87½; Canton Company, 61½; Cumberland preferred, 30; New York Central, 166; Reading, 96¼; Hudson River, 148⅛; Michigan Central, 130½; Michigan Southern, 99; Illinois Central, 145; Cleveland and Pittsburg, 93½; Cleveland and Toledo, 99; Chicago and Rock Island, 139; Pittsburg and Fort Wayne, 132.

Latest Shipping Intelligence.

For additional Marine News see Inside Pages.

[BY TELEGRAPH.]

NEW YORK, April 21.—Arrived, steamships Holsatia, from Southampton; Dacian, from Glasgow; Arizona, from Aspinwall; Morro Castle and Bienville, from Havana.

Also arrived, steamship South America, fm Rio Janeiro.

FORTRESS MONROE, April 21.—Passed up for Baltimore, barque Clifton, from Rio.

(*By Atlantic Cable.*)

QUEENSTOWN, April 21.—Arrived yesterday, steamship City of London, from New York.

PORT OF PHILADELPHIA..............APRIL 21.

STATE OF THERMOMETER AT THE EVENING TELEGRAPH OFFICE.

7 A. M..........63 | 11 A. M..........66 | 2 P. M..........68

CLEARED THIS MORNING.

Schr White Swan, Collins, Calais, E. A. Souder & Co.
Schr M. R. Carlisle, Potter, Providence, Scott, Walter & Co.
Schr S. P. McDevitt, McDevitt, Norwich, do.
Schr Calvin, Clark, Belfast, Me., do.
Schr L. P. Pharo, Collins, Gardiner, Me., do.

ARRIVED THIS MORNING.

Brig C. V. Williams, Thompson, 12 days from Zaza, with sugar to S. & W. Welsh. Left brig John Shay, waiting cargo; schrs Wm. Allen and Minnie Reppliler, all for Delaware Breakwater for orders.

Brig John Welsh, Jr., 7 days from Sagua la Grande, with sugar and honey to S. & W. Welsh.

Brig Castillian, Lang, 9 days from Matanzas, with molasses to E. C. Knight & Co.

Schr L. B. Wing, Higbee, 18 days from Ponce, P. R., with sugar and molasses to John Mason & Co.

Schr White Swan, Collins, from New York.

Steamer H. L. Gaw, Her, 13 hours from Baltimore, with mdse. to A. Groves, Jr.

Brig Samuel Welsh, arrived yesterday from Pensacola, is consigned to Patterson & Lippincott—not as before.

ARRIVED AT CHESTER.

Barque Sarah Sloan, from Cienfuegos.

DISASTER.

The consignee in this city of brig J. L. Pye, from London for Philadelphia, before reported at Charleston in distress, has received the following despatch from the captain, dated yesterday:—"The vessel is totally dismasted and badly wrecked; was towed in by steamship Oriental, from Boston for New Orleans; the claim for salvage will be referred to the Chamber of Commerce, which meets to-morrow, unless otherwise ordered by consignees of cargo."

MEMORANDA.

Steamship Prometheus, Gray, hence, at Charleston yesterday.

Barque White Cloud, Freeman, hence for Rockport, was off Cape Cod P. M. 17th inst.

Barque Star of Wales, Jones, at Gibraltar 26th ult. from Messina, and cleared 27th for Philadelphia.

Barque Woodland, Higgins, hence, at Helvoet 4th inst.

Barque E. A. Kennedy, Hoffses, for Philadelphia, entered out at Liverpool 5th inst.

Barque Scotic, Crais, for Philadelphia, cleared at Gibraltar 29th ult.

Brig J. H. Crowley, Crowley, for Philadelphia, sailed from Trinidad 9th inst.

Brig Nellie Mitchell, Nelson, hence for Aspinwall, was passed 17th inst., lat. 32 06, long. 70.

Brig Harry Stevens (so reported), 4 days from Matanzas for Philadelphia, was spoken 14th inst. lat. 30, long. 73 12.

Brig Nellie Clifford, Littlefield, hence for Matanzas, was spoken 14th inst. lat. 30, long. 73 12.

Schr St. Croix, Wilson, for Philadelphia, sailed from Trinidad 9th inst.

Schr Almira, Wooley, hence, at Gloucester 19th inst.

Schr John Beatty, Reed, hence, at Norfolk 17th inst.

Schr Sabino, Currier, hence, at Arecibo, P. R., 10 days since, to sail 10th inst. on her return.

SPIRIT OF THE PRESS.

EDITORIAL OPINIONS OF THE LEADING JOURNALS UPON CURRENT TOPICS—COMPILED EVERY DAY FOR THE EVENING TELEGRAPH.

SPAIN AND CUBA—OUR NATIONAL DUTY TO OURSELVES.

From the N. Y. Herald.

What is to be the attitude of the United States with reference to Cuba and Spain? This is a question not only of vital interest to North America, but to the whole of South America. Expediency and self-protection enter largely into our national views of the subject. Much of the future progress of fifteen republics and the fate of one empire hang upon the wisdom of our action. What is Cuba? It is a great natural fortification, unequalled as a base of operations for European powers against any country in the New World. It is not only self-supporting, but so rich that it gives thirty-three million dollars of revenue to the decrepit monarchy that domineers it. From this military and naval base have been launched nearly all the expeditions which have struck at the mainland since Hernando Cortez invaded Mexico in 1519. From 1810 to 1829 it served for the complete desolation of every Spanish-American country on the continent. Havana was the rendezvous for the English, French, and Spanish expedition against Mexico during our civil war. Again it became at once the purse and the stronghold of the Spanish fleet under Admiral Nunez for the desolation of the Pacific coast of South America and the late barbaric bombardment of Valparaiso.

Were the movement of the world eastward instead of westward, how long would Europe permit us to hold a fortified island in the English Channel, or a point like Gibraltar at the entrance of the Mediterranean? And yet this is an inferior comparison to what Cuba is to this continent; inferior even to what Cuba is with reference to our own Atlantic coast and our Mississippi valley.

No national or international laws can be laid down to cover questions which are born of progress and the times. National expediency becomes the irresistible lever forcing national action. It is so in the history of our great mother England, and, were there space, we might make a tour around the world and point out numerous illustrations of territory seized and held by her in spite of treaties. In the history of nations honor and force are synonymous; for force is the result of great progress; great progress is honor. If a nation, progressing beyond its fellows, finds itself cramped and threatened by one of retrograde tendencies, it becomes not only expedient, but right, to sweep away the obstacle, be it a fortification, an island, or both. It is this which not only our progress but that of the continent calls upon us to do with reference to Cuba as held by Spain. It is upon this broad ground we would announce to Spain that she can no longer cover our coast with her guns. We would not make war under a petty subterfuge, for the game at which we shoot flies higher. We are great enough and strong enough to frankly acknowledge our necessities. Let us not disgrace ourselves by descending to the European method of covering up a great national objective point under the smoke of a pistol shot, the seizure of a vessel, or the confiscation of a contraband cargo of war material. All these should be secondary, not primary, causes of war in the Cuban question. As secondary causes they are powerful. The seizure of two men from the deck of an American vessel, the Lizzie Majors, while on the high seas, is a parallel case with that of our Trent difficulty with England. It is a sufficient cause of war if Spain refuses reparation and apology. But in declaring war we would announce the higher reason we have mentioned.

How well Cuba may serve to make war against us is best shown by the constant warfare indirectly waged upon us from Havana after the Spanish concession of belligerent rights to the "Confederate" Rebels. Can Secretary Fish be so puerile as to now make a proposition to the country to purchase Cuba, when shot and shell were rained upon us from that fortification for four years? Who would lower his national dignity by paying hard cash for a four years' insult? "Negotiate with Spain for Cuba!" Where is President or Cabinet that dares propose it? How long since our people began to swallow insults and pay for the privilege? Mr. Fish thinks that "it will be more economical" to buy instead of to make war for the acquisition of the island; that "war with Spain, coupled with England and France, would involve us in vast outlays, and require new and great sacrifices from our people, who already suffer quite enough." "Economy" at the expense of national degradation! What splendid stuff this Premier is made of that he hints at such a thing? Is this the material of which our new Cabinet is composed? Doubtless the large fleet now concentrating in Cuban waters is for the purpose of protecting the island for Spain until the negotiations for its purchase may be concluded. In the now pending question of the Alabama claims with England we advise our British rivals to take the hint that the great republic has already become so decrepit that "economy" is the keynote of national action. We are even ready to pay for the favor done to us by the English pirates, and any order drawn upon us by England will be honored at sight.

Now is the moment for the enunciation of a national policy. The United States in 1860 were an unecmented chaos of localisms. Our war set the particles in motion, and like gravitated towards like all over the country. When Richmond fell we found ourselves, for the first time, a nation. The work has heretofore been almost entirely internal. We have ignored external issues and continental questions. We have been absolutely without a foreign policy; and in the lack of this we have caused the countries to the south of us numberless revolutions, with attendant misfortunes to them and to ourselves. We are bold, therefore, to advocate that the time has come for us to look beyond our own frontiers. The Cuban question is of the first importance to the whole continent. Others must quickly follow in its train; for up to this time everything has been ignored. He who has not travelled to the southward has but little idea how the Spanish American republics hang upon our motions. When we grasp Cuba we shall send them twenty years ahead in the orbit of republicanism. We ourselves shall then be doubly compact, and our power for offensive and defensive war be infinitely increased.

INLAND REVENUE CHARGES.

From the N. Y. Tribune.

An examination of our reports on public finance must satisfy every one that it is beginning to cost us an enormous penny to collect our internal revenue. If we keep on at the present rate, it cannot be long before Congress will be called on to give about one-fourth of the revenue for securing the rest of it, and we shall quite equal Great Britain, which has not the best reputation for economy of government, and whose Parliament is annually treated, on the opening of the budget, to the item of "£5,000,000 for revenue collection."

One of the notable features in this case is, that as the revenue goes down yearly, the cost of collecting it goes up—a fact which has been somewhat explained upon the ground that, as the total revenue diminishes, the ratio of cost to it must necessarily increase. But the logic of this explanation only holds good so long as the amount of cost annually remains at the same level, which it has by no means done. The official records show that in the fiscal year 1866 the net receipts from this source amounted in the aggregate to over $309,500,000, upon which there were expenses reaching to $7,689,700, or 2 49 per cent of the total receipts—a percentage of cost which elicited expressions of admiration in the British House of Commons at the time. In 1867, however, upon net receipts footing up about 263½ millions, the collection expenses amounted to $8,982 686, or 3 41 per cent., and in 1868, upon $188,750,000, they were $9,327,301. or 4 94 per cent. Now, if there was anything in the theory of decrease of revenue working increase in ratio of collection cost, as offered in the case, the total expenses of 1867 and 1868 should not have exceeded $7,600,000 in either year, whereas they did exceed that sum by over $1,250,000 in the one year, and $1,600,000 in the other, respectively. We see, then, the somewhat remarkable fact that it actually cost us $1,600,000 more to collect $189,000,000 last year than it did to collect $310,000,000 in 1866, a year of higher prices generally throughout the country. This is scarcely creditable to the efficiency and economy of management at the Internal Revenue headquarters at Washington, and the matter should receive attention. We admit that Mr. Rollins' explanation in his last report, advancing the theory already alluded to, will hold good up to a certain point, but beyond that it falls to the ground. We can understand, for instance, that although a certain amount of taxation is thrown off, the number of districts and sub-districts, together with the general force, must remain the same, or pretty nearly so. But there must be a turning point somewhere. It is useless to affirm that the same force is necessary to collect *any* revenue, however much reduced. Can none out of the multitude of assistant assessors, deputy collectors, and other officials, be spared? What has become of the large force which was necessitated by the tax on manufactures, now that Congress has exempted them to the extent of some sixty millions? We have not heard of any extensive discharge from the service, such as we were justified in expecting. Mr. Schenck assured us last spring that a large reduction would be made; but, so far as we know, there the matter ended. It is to be apprehended that the persons whose services were done away with by the exemption were assigned to some other merely nominal duty. We cordially invite Commissioner Delano to make an investigation, and ascertain if these collection expenses cannot be largely reduced, as a matter of justice to tax-payers. They certainly ought to be; for if we could put $309,000,000 into the Treasury for $7,600,000 three years ago, we should be able to put $189,000,000 there for the same sum now; and we think this would be the common sense view of almost every one.

GENERAL CHARACTER OF GENERAL GRANT'S APPOINTMENTS TO OFFICE.

From the N. Y. Times.

We concur in the main with what our Washington correspondent said recently of General Grant's appointments to office. In general they have been good—such as commend themselves to the approval of the country by the fitness of the men appointed and the influences that have controlled their selection. Mistakes have unquestionably been made, but they are fewer in number than usual, and have mainly occurred in cases where the President has yielded to the pressure of politicians. We believe, too, that they have been, and will continue to be, promptly corrected when discovered.

It may be true that the percentage of bad appointments would have been still smaller than it is "if people had been as ready to furnish President Grant with correct information about candidates in advance of their nomination, as they were to decry them after appointed." But it must be remembered that the country was assured, at a very early date, that advice was not wanted, and that people who volunteered it would injure rather than improve their standing with the administration. And as it is, we imagine General Grant has had a good deal more of "information" concerning candidates for nomination than he has known how to dispose of. We think he has been a good deal embarrassed by the fact that the moment any man was suggested for office, his character, public and private, was assailed from every quarter, and every possible effort was made to compass his defeat, mainly, of course, in the interest of his rivals. It has not been so much from lack of information concerning candidates for office, as from inability to decide how much of it was disinterested and reliable, that General Grant has fallen into the mistakes he has made in this respect.

And we venture to say that he has suffered more from members of Congress in this matter than from any other single class. In the first place, they act more uniformly from interested motives than any other class in seeking appointments to office. They care but little for the credit of the administration, and still less for the interests of the country, in the distribution of patronage. Their main object—that to which all other considerations are sacrificed—is their own interest, the securing their own reëlection or their own promotion to higher places: and this they seek by getting office for their most devoted and zealous political supporters. This is true of members of Congress as a rule, to which, possibly, there may be exceptions; but if so, they are very rare.

In the next place members of Congress are reckless and heedless, beyond any other class of people, in signing recommendations for office. They attach not the slightest sense of responsibility to such signatures. They yield to paltrier motives than other men; they are more cowardly and show less manliness and self-respect, when asked to sign, and repudiate the act when done with more shameless hypocrisy, than any other class of the community. It is urged, for example, as an excuse for General Grant's nomination of Mr. Ashley to be Governor of Montana, that he could not resist the application of 150 members of Congress asking him to do so. Yet more than half these members would not hesitate, if they had been asked, to say to General Grant that they signed merely because Mr. Ashley sat among them and asked them to sign, because others were signing, and it would look ungracious to refuse, and they did not for a moment suppose that such an application would amount to anything. Very many of those who did sign that paper have already urged these considerations in extenuation of their action. Yet the effect of it, whatever may have been its motive, was to lead General Grant into perhaps the very worst nomination he has yet made. And *he* must bear the responsibility of it. The act is *his*, and all the explanations, disclaimers, and protestations they can make will not relieve him of its responsibility, or put any part of it on their shoulders.

It is not easy to say how this evil can be remedied, but until it is remedied—until the recommendations, however urgent, of members of Congress, cease to control the action of the President in making appointments to office—he will continue to make disastrous and disgraceful mistakes in this important branch of the public service. One expedient is open to him: he might, whenever such a list as that of Ashley's backers, for example, is presented to him, select from it the names of half a dozen who are known to him to be disinterested and reliable, and obtain from them all the information in their possession, all the facts bearing on the case, and then require them to assume personally the responsibility of the appointment—to certify, on their official honor and personal character, that it is one which they would themselves make if they had the power. Such a certificate would be worth thousands of simple signatures, given without reflection, and simply as a means of escaping importunity. Of course, it would involve some trouble; but so momentous and so important a function as that of appointing thousands of public officers throughout the country cannot and ought not to be performed without trouble. And no trouble taken to secure its proper performance ought to be considered useless.

Until we have a settled civil-service system, based upon recognized principles of justice, and governed by fixed rules of administration, we shall be subject to all the evils which we now experience. The President will continue to be crushed with applications, overridden and overruled by members of Congress, and treated, in all respects, as the chief superintendent of a first-class soup-house. The administration will be corrupt and inefficient, the country will be disgraced, and republican government will contrast unfavorably with any and with all other forms.

OFFICE-SEEKING AND A CIVIL SERVICE LAW.

From the N. Y. World.

The discreditable scramble for offices which has been surging against General Grant since his inauguration provokes the spleen of some of our contemporaries, who insist that the proper remedy for this intolerable pressure upon a new President is to be found in the passage of a civil service bill, like that which has been so persistently advocated by Mr. Jenckes. We have more than once conceded that there would be some advantage—or, rather, some prospect of advantage, as only experience can test the value of such a measure—in the passage of Mr. Jenckes' or some equivalent bill; but we do not see that anything is gained by overstating its possible good consequences. To say that, if it had been a law, it would have precluded the disgraceful scenes that have lately been enacting in Washington, is such a display of nonsense and irrelevance as could be made only by writers whose vague and flighty enthusiasm has not permitted them to give any exact attention to the subject. Mr. Jenckes' bill would have included none of the eleven hundred offices for which General Grant has already sent in nominations to the Senate. We should have witnessed precisely the same discreditable scramble with the bill enacted into a law, as we have witnessed without it. Mr. Jenckes' civil service bill, as any one may see by reading it, and as its author has frequently explained in addresses to public meetings, applies to no officers whose appointment requires confirmation by the Senate. But the prodigious huddle of applicants by which the new President has been besieged and overborne, have been applicants for offices of precisely this description; for offices which no man can fill until after he has passed the ordeal of the Senate.

If it be asked why a civil service law might not be passed including all the officers of the Government, as well as those inferior officers who are appointed by the heads of departments, and do not require confirmation by the Senate, the reply is, that grave doubts are entertained whether such a law would not be in conflict with the Constitution. This is the reason given by Mr. Jenckes for including within the scope of his bill only the Washington clerkships and such like inferior offices. The language of the Constitution applicable to the subject is, that the President "shall nominate, and by and with the advice of the Senate shall appoint, ambassadors, other public ministers and consuls, judges of the Supreme Court, and all other officers of the United States whose appointments are not herein otherwise provided for, and which shall be established by law; but Congress may by law invest the appointment of such inferior officers as they think proper in the President alone, in the courts of law, or in the heads of departments." A civil service law would operate as a restraint upon the appointing power; and Congress has no right to restrain or curtail a power which is conferred upon the President and Senate in full measure by the Constitution. In those cases where the Constitution authorizes Congress to invest the appointment in the President alone or the head of a department, it may of course prescribe the conditions which must be observed to make the appointment valid; but it cannot abridge any authority which has been fully conferred by the Constitution itself. If a law should be passed requiring a candidate for the Chief Justiceship to be examined like a law student applying for admission to the bar, and the President, disregarding so absurd a law, should fill a vacancy in that high office by sending to the Senate the name of an eminent lawyer who had not passed such an examination, and the Senate should confirm him, we suppose nobody can doubt that he would be fully entitled to discharge the duties of the office. If a *quo warranto* were issued, it would be sufficient to show that the officer had been nominated by the President and confirmed by the Senate, thus possessing every title to the office which the Constitution requires. The same reasoning will apply to every officer whose appointment is vested in the President and Senate.

Now, it ought to be evident to everybody who has even a slight acquaintance with public affairs, that a civil service law which applied only to petty clerkships and such like inferior offices, would be a futile remedy for the great mania of office-seeking which breaks out at the advent of every new administration. These inferior offices are not the prizes which attract such jostling multitudes of eager aspirants to Washington. So long as all the officers who are appointed by the President and Senate are changed every four years, all the chief evils of the present system will continue; and they would not be perceptibly mitigated by putting the clerks and other inferior subordinates through an examination and making their places permanent. It is absurd to expect John and James to be cured by administering a dose of medicine to Peter. The enthusiasts for a civil service bill must not expect it to remedy any evils which are not included in its scope. It is not the Washington clerkships, the subordinate places in the custom-houses, and other offices of that sort, which make our political contests so fierce and so sordid; it is the offices to which a civil service act would not apply—the foreign missions and consulships, the collectors of customs and internal revenue, the marshals and district attorneys, the postmasters, the officers of the Territories; in short, those in filling which the Senate has a joint voice with the President. A civil service bill would not reach the offices which are the source of nearly all the mischief.

Even if a civil service act could be made to apply to the higher offices without violating the Constitution, it would be absurd to put the applicants for such offices through a competitive examination. No man is fit for an important office who has not acquired such a standing and reputation in the community in which he lives as should be a sufficient guarantee of his capacity to discharge its duties. And, in point of fact, our civil officers seldom fail for want of the requisite intellectual ability and knowledge. The curse of the service is lack of integrity, lack of fidelity, lack of diligence and attention to official duties. The most scandalously mismanaged branch of the public service is the collection of the revenue; but the collectors, as a general rule, are capable enough; the trouble is that they are rather too clever and dextrous, being able to circumvent the law and outwit their superiors, in their pursuit of dishonest gains. Probably none of them, on their entrance into office, would have had any difficulty in passing an examination to test their capacity; but unfortunately honesty can be ascertained by no such summary method. Neither for high offices nor for low offices are there any other tests of integrity than previous good character and actual trial. The proposed scheme of reform must, therefore, break down in practice at the very point where it is most important that it should be strong. In this country, where education is universal, there is never any difficulty in finding men intellectually qualified for the subordinate offices of the Government; offices whose duties are, for the most part, very simple. But in offices where there are opportunities for peculation, there is always more or less danger that the incumbents will not be proof against temptation; and we are unable to see that any system of examinations will furnish security on this vital point.

It is no doubt a great and corrupting evil that all the offices of the country should be degraded into prizes to be scrambled for, every four years, by selfish politicians and greedy adventurers; but it is not the Washington clerkships and petty post offices in small country towns that render our politicians so sordid and unscrupulous. No project of reform can be of much value unless it reaches the offices to which a civil service bill would not apply. When somebody will devise a law that will lay the axe at the root of the tree, instead of merely lopping off some of the smaller branches, we shall be glad to support it by a zealous advocacy; but seeing that Mr. Jenckes' bill would touch none of the changes which President Grant has been so industriously making for the last three weeks, there is not much sense in crying it up as a remedy.

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Those in want of a complete Heating Apparatus would do well to call and examine the Golden Eagle.

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Also, RICH STYLES FRAMES, of elegant new patterns. 3 1

LEGAL NOTICES.

IN THE COURT OF COMMON PLEAS FOR THE CITY AND COUNTY OF PHILADELPHIA. HOPPER vs. HOPPER. June Term, 1865. No. 42. William W. Hopper—Sir:—You will please notice a rule in the above case, to show cause, if any you have, why a divorce a vinculo matrimonii should not be decreed, as personal service on you having failed on account of your absence. Returnable on SATURDAY, April 17, 1869, at 10 o'clock A. M. Yours, etc.,

JOSEPH A. BONHAM,
4 16 17 20 21 4t* Attorney for Libellant.

IN THE ORPHANS' COURT FOR THE CITY AND COUNTY OF PHILADELPHIA.

Estate of C. E. D'ORVILLE (C. E. McCANN).

The Auditor appointed by the Court to audit, settle, and adjust the final account of JOHN B. COLAHAN, Esq., Guardian of C. E. D'ORVILLE (C. E. McCann), ward becoming of age January 16, A. D. 1869, and to report distribution of the balance in the hands of the accountant, will meet the parties interested, for the purpose of his appointment, on TUESDAY, April 20, A. D. 1869, at four (4) o'clock P. M., at the office of John B. Colahan, Esq., No. 524 WALNUT Street, in the city of Philadelphia.

4 9fmw5t WILLIAM D. BAKER, Auditor.

IN THE COURT OF COMMON PLEAS FOR THE CITY AND COUNTY OF PHILADELPHIA. Petition of ELIZA STEINMETZ for privilege of a *Femme sole trader.*

Notice is hereby given that application will be made to said Court on SATURDAY, April 24, 1869, for a decree permitting said ELIZA STEINMETZ to do business as a *Femme sole trader* under the act of Assembly of Pennsylvania, when all persons desiring to oppose the same will be heard. THOMAS J. CLAYTON,

4 10 sw3w* Attorney for Petitioner.

CLOTHS, CASSIMERES, ETC.

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JOHN BINGHAM,
3 2 Superintendent.

NEWS SUMMARY.

City Affairs.

—Captain Meyer, of the schooner Leonessa, at this port from Cardenas, reports that on the 14th instant George Silvey, seaman, while furling sails, was struck by lightning and killed. He was about twenty-eight years old, and a native of the Western Islands.

—An unknown white man, aged thirty-five years, was found drowned yesterday at Race street wharf. Deceased was 5 feet 9 inches high, had dark brown hair and small sandy goatee and moustache. He wore an army overcoat, striped vest, blue muslin shirt, dark cloth pants and low shoes. The Coroner took charge of the body.

—The Chief Engineer of the Fire Department has suspended the Columbia and Schuylkill Hose Companies until the Committee on Fire and Trusts can investigate the charge of rioting on Sunday afternoon, on Broad street. Lieutenant Curley yesterday reported to the Mayor not only the two companies named, but the Fame and Western Hose Companies also.

—A spark from a locomotive on the Reading Railroad set fire yesterday morning to the roof of one of a row of two-story dwellings, situate at the foot of the bridge at the Falls of Schuylkill, on the west bank of the river. The houses were occupied by the workmen in Simpson's Print Works, who, together with the employes of the Reading Railroad, extinguished the flames before other damage than the burning of three roofs was done.

—A meeting of ingrain carpet weavers was held last evening at the hall, Front and Master streets, in relation to the present difficulties respecting their wages. A communication was read, setting forth that a trade association had been formed for the purpose of protecting the rights of weavers, and securing to them such remuneration for their labor as will enable them to provide for the wants of those depending on them.

Reports were received from a number of manufacturers, some of whom had resolved not to lessen the number of their men, but to continue them at their old prices.

Domestic Affairs.

—Gold closed yesterday at 134½.

—$100,000 in specie arrived at New York from Liverpool, yesterday.

—The government of Lower California has been changed, and all is quiet.

—Generals Stoneman and Saxton left Omaha for San Francisco yesterday.

—The new organization of the Internal Revenue Bureau went into effect yesterday.

—The French Atlantic Cable will be landed at Cape May, says the New York *Post*.

—A band of Indians captured the horses of a wagon train near Fort Laramie on Friday.

—The damage by the hail storm at St. Louis, on Monday, is estimated at from $20,000 to $100,000.

—The shafts of the Crown Point and Kentuck mines have been reopened. The fire has subsided.

—The Senate yesterday confirmed James Pollock as Director of the United States Mint in this city.

—The present incumbent of the New York Postmastership has been renominated by the President.

—The Western tornado of Monday passed over Dubuque in the evening, doing considerable damage.

—The streams in New Hampshire are very high. Bridges are being swept away by the swollen currents.

—General A. W. Dennison, the new Postmaster of Baltimore, entered upon the duties of his office on Monday.

—The National Executive Committee of the Union League of America will meet in New York on the 30th instant.

—Colonel John Ely will enter upon his duties as United States Marshal of the Eastern District of this State to-day.

—It is probable that the Northern Superintendent of Indian Affairs will be selected from the Society of Friends of this city.

—The name of General A. L. Russell, nominated for Minister to Ecuador, has been withdrawn from the Senate at his own request.

—Charles Lyman, of Vermont, has been appointed Superintendent of the Dead Letter Office in the Post Office Department.

—The Senate will adjourn without day tomorrow, with the understanding of having a session on Friday, if deemed necessary.

—Secretary Boutwell has decided to prohibit national banks changing the securities which they have deposited for their circulation.

—The track of the Central Pacific Railroad will reach Monument Point to-day. The Union Pacific is laying from two to three miles of track every day.

—The thirty-fifth anniversary of the Maryland Bible Society was held in Baltimore on Monday night. Its total receipts for the year amounted to $15,630.

—One hundred clerks have been discharged from the Third Auditor's office, and forty-three new appointments made. Two of the new clerks are colored men.

—Prominent Bostonians are taking active steps to establish a financial and commercial Reform League. Boston, probably, is the best judge of what it needs most.

—A fire occurred in the business portion of Mitchell, Canada, on Monday, which destroyed property to the value of $30,000. The loss is partially covered by insurance.

—A corps of workmen has been sent to Mount Vernon to put in repair the Washington mansion. Seven thousand dollars were appropriated for this purpose by the last Congress.

—The national banks are officially notified to forward, immediately, to the Comptroller of the Currency, reports of their condition as shown by their books at the close of business on the 17th inst.

Foreign Affairs.

LONDON, April 20.—In the House of Lord, this morning, the bill introduced by the Marquis of Clanricarde, regulating leases in Ireland, passed to a second reading.

BERLIN, April 20.—A meeting of the Federal branch of the Zollverein has been called for April 28.

MUNICH, April 20.—During a debate on the Educational bill, in the Bavarian Chambers today, Prime Minister Hohenlohe made a remarkable speech. After protesting against the entrance of any party feeling whatever into the consideration of questions concerning the Church, he proceeded to stigmatize the Encyclical letter of the Pope as contrary to the spirit of the age, and as one of the causes of the differences between Church and State.

PARIS, April 20.—In the Corps Legislatif yesterday, a discussion arose concerning the duty on brandies exported to the United States. A reduction of the present rates of duty was suggested and urged, on the ground that such change would be favorable alike to French commercial and American financial interests.

MADRID, April 20.—Senor Figuerola, the Minister of Finance, presented the annual budget to the Constituent Cortes yesterday afternoon. He proposes to effect a reform in the system of prohibitory duties, after a period of six years, by gradually reducing such duties, and recommends that the amount of floating debt be fixed by law at 600,000,000 reals. The receipts of the Government for the current year are estimated at 2,000,000,000 reals. The Minister proposes that the salt and tobacco monopolies be abolished in 1870.

HAVANA, April 20.—The *Diario* announces that the insurgents are closely besieging Trinidad, and have cut off all communication with the town on the land side. Troops have been despatched from Cienfuegos to relieve Trinidad. The same paper says that one thousand insurgents were attacked and defeated by one hundred and fifty volunteers.

Reports continue to be received of the burning of plantations by the rebels. The Aballo estate, near Matanzas, is among those lately destroyed.

It is reported that a steamer from Nassau has landed a large cargo of arms and ammunition for the rebels, at Puerto Sama, on the northern coast, Eastern Department.

HAVANA, April 20—Evening.—Letters from Trinidad to merchants here repeat the reports that 150 volunteers defeated a considerable body of the insurgents near Trinidad. They state that the fight took place within half a league of the town, and reduce the number of the rebels to eight hundred, and add that eight of the latter were killed. The latest report from Trinidad is that the rebels are evacuating that neighborhood. A column of two thousand Spanish troops has arrived at Nuevitas, and will march immediately to attack the rebels in the Puerto Principe region.

It is reported that the insurgent chieftains Villaniel, Casanova, and Junco, with 600 armed followers, have voluntarily surrendered to the Spanish authorities.

A commission has been appointed by the Captain-General to receive the proceeds of confiscated property, and have commenced to exercise their functions.

School Controllers.

An adjourned meeting of School Controllers was held yesterday afternoon, to consider the report on the subject of introducing the study of vocal music into the public schools.

The committee reported several plans of disbursing the $6000 appropriated by Councils, but recommended that twelve teachers be employed, at a salary of $400 each per annum, who shall teach one hour per week in each of the Grammar, Secondary, and Consolidated schools.

Mr. Weidner offered an amendment to the committee's proposition, to the effect that ten male teachers be employed at a salary of $500 each for the balance of the year, who shall give two lessons per week in the Grammar and Consolidated Schools.

Mr. Jenks offered an amendment to the amendment, that a superintendent be employed at a salary of $2000, and five assistants at $1000 each, to teach in the Grammar, Consolidated, and Secondary schools.

The several propositions were discussed at considerable length. The amendments were finally voted down, and the proposition of the committee was adopted, after it had been slightly amended. The committee recommended this plan for choosing teachers:—

That the Board of Directors send in the names and the address of such female teachers as may be induced to apply. Also, that an advertisement be inserted in the newspapers inviting applications for the situation, and that such applicants shall be notified of the time and place of an examination, to be conducted by musical experts, and those who shall receive the highest averages shall be those from whom the selection of teachers shall be made, which was adopted, with an amendment that the experts shall not be chosen from among those now employed as musical teachers in the schools.

Mr. Hickok offered a resolution to the effect that Councils be asked to appropriate $25,000 for the building of a school-house at Eleventh and Thompson streets. Adopted.

A proposition to so amend the rule as to admit one pupil into the High School and one into the Normal School from the consolidated schools having two or more divisions, gave rise to a long discussion. The existing rule requires that the consolidated schools must have four divisions to entitle them to send a pupil to the High or Normal School. The amendment was not agreed to.

MARINE TELEGRAPH.

For additional Marine News see First Page.

ALMANAC FOR PHILADELPHIA—THIS DAY.

SUN RISES	5·13	MOON SETS	2·38
SUN SETS	6·45	HIGH WATER	9·22

PHILADELPHIA BOARD OF TRADE.

J. PRICE WETHERILL,
SAMUEL G. STOKES, } COMMITTEE OF THE MONTH.
JAMES DOUGHERTY,

MOVEMENTS OF OCEAN STEAMSHIPS.

FOR AMERICA.			
Bellona	London	New York	Mar. 27
Caledonia	Glasgow	New York	April 2
Tarifa	Liverpool	New York	April 6
Manhattan	Liverpool	New York	April 6
Britannia	Glasgow	New York	April 7
Louisiana	Liverpool	New York	April 7
Peruvian	Liverpool	Portland	April 8
Iowa	Glasgow	New York	April 9
City of Cork	Liverpool	New York via Hal	April 10
Celia	London	New York	April 10
Russia	Liverpool	New York	April 10
Olympus	Liverpool	New York	April 10
Lafayette	Brest	New York	April 10
Holsatia	Havre	New York	April 10
FOR EUROPE.			
Java	New York	Liverpool	April 21
Nebraska	New York	Liverpool	April 21
Bellona	New York	London	April 21
France	New York	Liverpool	April 21
C. of Antwerp	New York	Liverpool	April 24
Pereire	New York	Havre	May 1
City of Paris	New York	Liverpool	May 1
City of Cork	New York	Liverpool	May 4
COASTWISE, DOMESTIC, ETC.			
H. Chauncey	New York	Aspinwall	April 21
J. W. Everman	Philada	Charleston	April 22
Merrimack	New York	Rio Janeiro	April 23
Tonawanda	Philada	Savannah	April 24

Mails are forwarded by every steamer in the regular lines. The steamers for or from Liverpool call at Queenstown, except the Canadian line, which call at Londonderry. The steamers for or from the Continent call at Southampton.

CLEARED YESTERDAY.

Steamship Roman, Baker, Boston, H. Winsor & Co.
Br. barquentine Ardross, Taylor, Mayaguez, L. Westergaard & Co.
Brig J. Howland, Freeman, Barbados, Warren & Gregg.
Schr M. Roxanna, Morris, Salem, Borda, Keller & Nutting.
Schr J. J. Little, Ford, Hingham, do.
Schr Nightingale, Beebe, New Bedford, do.
Schr W. C. Nelson, Rose, Washington, do.
Schr Samuel Gilman, Kelley, Portland, do.
Schr S. B. Wheeler, Lloyd, Boston, do.
Schr R. W. Dillon, Ludlam, Boston, do.
Schr E. T. Allen, Risley, Boston, do.
Schr Halo, Schlear, Providence, do.
Schr M. L. Vankirk, Walker, Hingham, do.
Schr Gustie Wilson, Floyd, Hingham, do.
Schr Henrietta Simmons, Godfrey, Salem, do.
Schr C. S. Edwards, Corson, Bath, do.
Sloop Mary Carroll, Ballinger, Bridgeton, do.
Sloop S. C. Park, Sigars, Bridgeton, do.
Sloop A. S. Morgan, Sigars, Bridgeton, do.
Steamer R. Willing, Cundiff, Baltimore, A. Groves, Jr.

ARRIVED YESTERDAY.

Barque Roanoke, Davis, 15 days from Porto Cabello, with coffee to John Dallett & Co.

Brig Samuel Welsh, Johnson, 10 days from Pensacola, with lumber to captain.

Schr A. Blaisdell, Garfield, from Nevassa 29th ult., with guano to J. E. Bazley & Co. Left brigs Alice Lea and H. A. Hunt, both for Baltimore, and schr Hattie Paige for Philadelphia.

Schr H. N. Squire, Fisk, 6 days from Charleston, S. C., with boards to Patterson & Lippincott.

Schr Grace Watson, Wallace, from Norfolk, Va., with boards and shingles to Patterson & Lippincott.

Schr Buckeye, Keen, 8 days from Portsmouth, Va., with lumber to D. Trump, Son & Co.

Schr Dirigo, Clark, from Savannah via Wilmington, Del., with lumber to Knight & Sons.

Schr Elite, Woolford, 8 days from Richmond, Va., with boards to Patterson & Lippincott.

Schr B. Steelman, Robinson, 5 days from Moorehead City, N. C., with shingles to Patterson & Lippincott.

Schr Tycoon, Cooper, 1 day from Smyrna, Del., with grain to Jas. L. Bewley & Co.

Schr Boxer, Davis, 1 day from Smyrna, Del., with grain to Jas. L. Bewley & Co.

Schr Bloxsom, Bloxsom, 1 day from Camden, Del., with grain to Jas. L. Bewley & Co.

Steamer Anthracite, Green, 24 hours from New York, with mdse. to W. M. Baird & Co.

Steamer S. C. Walker, Sherin, 24 hours from New York, with mdse. to W. M. Baird & Co.

Steamer E. N. Fairchild, Trout, 24 hours from New York, with mdse. to W. M. Baird & Co.

Schr Neva, arrived on Monday, with plaster, is consigned to C. C. Van Horn.

Correspondence of the Philadelphia Exchange.

LEWES, Del., April 19—6 P. M.—Barque Ocean, for St. Johns; brigs Emily Fisher, for Sagua; and Albatross, from Philadelphia for St. John, N. B., went to sea on Saturday.

Brig C. V. Williams, from Zaza, has arrived at the Breakwater for orders. JOSEPH LAFETRA.

MISCELLANY.

Schr T. Lake, from Philadelphia for Newport, before reported ashore at Atlantic City, N. J., has been stripped of her materials, which have been taken to New York. The vessel is breaking up, and will undoubtedly be a total loss.

MEMORANDA.

Ship J. O. Baker, Miller, at Liverpool 5th inst., from Savannah, and entered out next day for Philadelphia.

Barque Wm. Van Name, Craig, cleared at New York 19th inst., for Havre.

Barque Proteus, Chipman, for Philadelphia, remained at Trinidad 4th inst.

Barque Meaco, Wortinger, hence, was discharging at Rio Janeiro 4th ult.

Brig Albatross, Smith, hence for Portland and St. John, N. B., was spoken 18th inst., 25 miles SE. of Barnegat.

Brig M. E. Thompson, Bunker, hence, at Boston 19th instant.

Schr R. A. Ford, Carpenter, hence, at St. John, N. B., 16th inst.

Schr Perseverance, Lamb, for Philadelphia, was at Pernambuco 16th ult.

Schr Mary McKee, Sharp, hence, was discharging at Barbados 1st inst.

Schr Emma L. Porter, Sparks, at Barbados 1st inst., for Nassau next day.

Schr Artie Garwood, Godfrey, cleared at Mobile 16th inst. for Philadelphia.

Schr L. Q. C. Wishart, Mason, at Wilmington, N. C., 17th inst., from New York.

Schr Wm. Donley, cleared at New Haven 18th inst. for Philadelphia.

Schrs Admiral, Steelman; A. M. Aldridge, Ross; E. A. Bartle, Smith; Ella Amsden, Smith; Electa Bailey, Smith; J. G. Babcock, Smith; L. & M. Reed, Steelman; Mary G. Collins, Endicott; and R. & S. Corson, hence, at Salem 17th inst.

Schr W. H. Tiers, Gifford, at Salem 17th inst., from Philadelphia, reports:—April 16th, 3½ A. M., off Cape Cod, was run into by a schooner (the Bramhall, of Portland, from Windsor, N. S., for Philadelphia), and had bowsprit broken off, head carried away, and received other damage. (The Bramhall put into Boston, as reported yesterday.)

Schrs Martha E. Robbins, Robinson, from Tremont and M. Reed, Hogdon, from Calais, both for Philadelphia, at Portland 18th inst.

Schr Jesse B. Allen, Case, sailed from Nantucket 12th inst. for Philadelphia.

Schrs Ella Hay, Coggins; J. D. McCarthy, Young; M. Means, Bayard; and W. F. Garrison, Lloyd, hence, at Boston 19th inst.

Schr M. Van Dusen, Thompson, hence, at Boston 17th instant.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

COLD WEATHER DOES NOT CHAP or roughen the skin after using WRIGHT'S ALCONATED GLYCERIN TABLET OF SOLIDIFIED GLYCERIN. Its daily use makes the skin delicately soft and beautiful. It is delightfully fragrant, transparent, and incomparable as a Toilet Soap. For sale by all Druggists.
R. & G. A. WRIGHT,
4§ No. 624 CHESNUT Street.

NOTICE.—I AM NO LONGER EXtracting Teeth without pain for the Colton Dental Association. Persons wishing teeth extracted absolutely without pain by fresh Nitrous Oxide Gas, will find me at No. 1027 WALNUT Street. Charges suit all.
1 26 3m DR. F. R. THOMAS.

PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD COMPANY, TREASURER'S DEPARTMENT,
PHILADELPHIA, PENNA., April 2, 1869.
TO THE STOCKHOLDERS OF THE PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD COMPANY.

All Stockholders, as registered on the Books of this Company on the 30th day of April, 1869, will be entitled to subscribe for 25 Per Cent. of their respective interests in New Stock at Par, as follows:—

First. Fifty per cent. at the time of subscription, between the 15th day of May, 1869, and the 30th day of June, 1869.

Second. Fifty per cent. between the 15th day of November, 1869, and the 31st day of December, 1869; or, if Stockholders should prefer, the whole amount may be paid up at the time of subscription, and each instalment so paid shall be entitled to a pro rata of the Dividend that may be declared on full shares.

Third. That every Stockholder holding less than four shares shall be entitled to subscribe for one share; and those holding more than a multiple of four shares shall be entitled to subscribe for an additional share.

Fourth. All shares upon which instalments are yet to be paid under Resolution of May 13, 1868, will be entitled to their allotment of the 25 Per Cent. at par, as though they were paid in full.
THOMAS T. FIRTH,
4 2 2m Treasurer.

TO ARCHITECTS.—OFFICE OF THE COMMISSIONERS FOR THE ERECTION OF PUBLIC BUILDINGS.
PHILADELPHIA, April 5, 1869.
Designs for new Public Buildings, to be erected on Independence Square, in the city of Philadelphia, with specifications and estimates for the same, will be received at the OFFICE OF THE "DEPARTMENT OF SURVEYS," No. 224 South FIFTH Street, until the FIRST DAY OF SEPTEMBER NEXT, at 12 M.

Architects intending to submit plans will receive circulars containing full information as to the general character of the proposed buildings, the amount of accommodation to be provided, etc., by applying, either personally or by letter, to the undersigned, Secretary of the Board of Commissioners, at the southwest corner of Walnut and Fifth streets.

A premium of $2000 will be paid for the design possessing the most merit, $1500 for the second best, $1000 for the third, and $500 for the fourth. The decision upon the merits of the plans to be made, and the premiums to be awarded, by the Board of Commissioners, on or before the first day of October next, at 12 M.

All rejected plans will be returned.
By order of the Board of Commissioners.
H. C. PUGH,
4 7 18t Secretary.

HAVE A GOOD HAT; THE SECRET of your looks
Lies with the beaver in Canadian brooks.
Virtue may flourish in an old cravat,
But man and nature scorn the shocking hat.
The place to get the "good Hat," Mr. Holmes should have added, is R. S. WALTON'S New Establishment, No. 1006 MARKET Street, second house above Tenth.
One of the finest assortments of BOYS' HATS to be found in the city. 4 13 2w

OLD OAKS CEMETERY COMPANY OF PHILADELPHIA.
OFFICE, No. 518 WALNUT STREET.
This Company is now prepared to dispose of Lots on REASONABLE TERMS. The advantages offered by this Cemetery are well known to be equal if not superior to those possessed by any other Cemetery.

We invite all who desire to purchase Burial Lots to call at the office, where plans can be seen and all particulars will be given. Deeds for lots sold are ready for delivery.
RICHARD VAUX, President.
PETER A. KEYSER, Vice-President.
MARTIN LANDENBERGER, Treasurer.
MICHAEL NISBET, Secretary. 1 11 6m

"A PENNY SAVED IS EQUAL TO TWO Earned."—The time to save money is when you earn it, and the way to save it is by depositing a portion of it weekly in the old FRANKLIN SAVING FUND, No. 136 S. FOURTH Street, below Chesnut. Money in large or small amounts received, and five per cent. interest allowed. Open daily from 9 to 3, and on Monday evenings from 7 to 9 o'clock. CYRUS CADWALLADER,
2 16 Treasurer.

CAMBRIA IRON COMPANY.—A Special Meeting of the Stockholders of the Cambria Iron Company will be held on WEDNESDAY, the 28th day of April, proximo, at 4 o'clock P. M., at the Office of the Company, to take action upon the act of Assembly approved March 16, 1869, amending the Charter of said Company, and the exercise of the power therein granted.
By order of the Board.
3 27 t4 28 JOHN T. KILLE, Secretary.

BARLOW'S INDIGO BLUE IS THE cheapest and best article in the market for bluing clothes.
IT DOES NOT CONTAIN ANY ACID.
IT WILL NOT INJURE THE FINEST FABRIC.
It is put up at WILTBERGER'S DRUG STORE,
No. 233 N. SECOND Street, Philadelphia,
and for sale by most of the grocers and druggists.
The genuine has both BARLOW'S and WILTBERGER'S names on the label; all others are COUNTERFEIT.
BARLOW'S BLUE will color more water than four times the same weight of indigo. 1 27wf3m

WEDDING AND ENGAGEMENT Rings, of solid 18-karat fine gold. QUALITY WARRANTED. A full assortment of sizes always on hand.
FARR & BROTHER, Makers,
3 24wfm§ No. 324 CHESNUT Street, below Fourth.

BATCHELOR'S HAIR DYE.—THIS splendid Hair Dye is the best in the world; the only true and perfect Dye; harmless, reliable, instantaneous; no disappointment; no ridiculous tints; remedies the ill effects of bad dyes; invigorates and leaves the Hair soft and beautiful, *black or brown*. Sold by all Druggists and Perfumers; and properly applied at Batchelor's Wig Factory, No. 16 BOND Street, New York. 4 27mwf§

AMONG A FEW OF THE DECIDED advantages which Elastic Sponge possesses over other materials is economy, cleanliness, health, and, above all, its perpetual elasticity. The Elastic Sponge is so prepared that it always maintains its original bulk, so that mattresses, cushions, etc., filled with it never need redressing. 8 3mwf§

PAPER HANGINGS, ETC.

BEAN & WARD,
PLAIN AND DECORATIVE
PAPER HANGINGS,
NO. 251 SOUTH THIRD STREET,
BETWEEN WALNUT AND SPRUCE,
PHILADELPHIA.
COUNTRY WORK PROMPTLY ATTENDED TO. 2 18§

LOOK! LOOK!! LOOK!!!—WALL PAPERS and Linen Window Shades Manufactured, the cheapest in the city, at JOHNSTON'S Depot, No. 1033 SPRING GARDEN Street, below Eleventh, Branch, No. 307 FEDERAL Street, Camden, New Jersey. 2 25§

A HANDSOME ASSORTMENT OF WALL PAPERS and Window Shades. S. F. BALDERSTON & SON, No. 902 SPRING GARDEN Stt. [2 25 3m

CARPENTERS AND BUILDERS.

W. R. FRAZIER, Residence, 335 Dean st. JOHN W. FRAZIER, Residence, 413 Christian st.

FRAZIER & BROTHER,
(Successors to WILLIAM B. SLOAN),
CARPENTERS AND BUILDERS,
Shop, No. 311 GRISCOM Street,
South of Spruce, between Fourth and Fifth streets,
PHILADELPHIA.
All orders by Mail promptly attended to.
BUILDING IN ALL ITS BRANCHES DONE.
Store Fronts put in, Offices fitted up, New Roofs put on, and immediate and special attention given to all kinds of Jobbing.
Gentlemen having country seats requiring new work, or repairing done, will, by giving us a call, or sending a note, receive prompt consideration. A trial is solicited.
4 14 1m FRAZIER & BROTHER.

GEORGE PLOWMAN,
CARPENTER AND BUILDER,
No. 134 DOCK Street, Philadelphia.

FOR THE LADIES.

1115. WM. T. HOPKINS' 1115
LADIES' EMPORIUM.
NO. 1115 CHESNUT STREET (GIRARD ROW).

Largest assortment and Best and Cheapest Goods in the city in all the following lines:—
Manufacturer of Hopkins' Celebrated Champion Hoop Skirts, for Ladies, Misses, and Children, in over four hundred styles, shapes, lengths, and sizes.
Coteil, Satine, and Janes Corsets, in eight different styles, manufactured expressly for our own sales, from $1·60 to $5.
33 different styles of superior fitting French woven Whalebone CORSETS, from $1 to $7.
14 varieties of extra handsome Whalebone Corsets, from 75 cents to $2·50.
Shoulder Braces, Madame Foy's Corset Skirt Supporters, etc.
Mrs. Moody's Patent Self-adjusting Abdominal Corset, highly recommended by physicians, from $3 to $7.
FULL LINES OF LADIES' UNDERGARMENTS.
52 Bartram Fantom's Family Sewing Machines, being gratuitously distributed to our customers for the purpose of getting them introduced. 2 25 3m

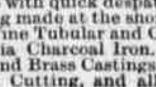
CARPETINGS.

NEW CARPETINGS!
ARCH STREET
Carpet Warehouse.
JOSEPH BLACKWOOD,
4 1 1mrp No. 832 ARCH Street.

DRUGS, PAINTS, ETC.

ROBERT SHOEMAKER & CO.,
N. E. Corner FOURTH and RACE Sts.,
PHILADELPHIA.
WHOLESALE DRUGGISTS,
Importers and Manufacturers of
White Lead and Colored Paints, Putty, Varnishes, Etc.
AGENTS FOR THE CELEBRATED
FRENCH ZINC PAINTS.
Dealers and consumers supplie lowest prices for cash. 12 4§

ENGINES, MACHINERY, ETC.



PENN STEAM ENGINE AND BOILER WORKS.—NEAFIE & LEVY, PRACTICAL AND THEORETICAL ENGINEERS, MACHINISTS, BOILER-MAKERS, BLACKSMITHS, and FOUNDERS, having for many years been in successful operation, and been exclusively engaged in building and repairing Marine and River Engines, high and low-pressure, Iron Boilers, Water Tanks, Propellers, etc. etc., respectfully offer their services to the public as being fully prepared to contract for engines of all sizes, Marine, River, and Stationary; having sets of patterns of different sizes are prepared to execute orders with quick despatch. Every description of pattern-making made at the shortest notice. High and Low-pressure Fine Tubular and Cylinder Boilers of the best Pennsylvania Charcoal Iron. Forgings of all sizes and kinds. Iron and Brass Castings of all descriptions. Roll Turning, Screw Cutting, and all other work connected with the above business.

Drawings and specifications for all work done at the establishment free of charge, and work guaranteed.

The subscribers have ample wharf-dock room for repairs of boats, where they can lie in perfect safety, and are provided with shears, blocks, falls, etc. etc., for raising heavy or light weights.
JACOB C. NEAFIE,
JOHN P. LEVY,
8 1§ BEACH and PALMER Streets.

J. VAUGHN MERRICK. WILLIAM H. MERRICK.
JOHN E. COPE.
SOUTHWARK FOUNDRY, FIFTH AND WASHINGTON Streets.
PHILADELPHIA.
MERRICK & SONS,
ENGINEERS AND MACHINISTS,
manufacture High and Low Pressure Steam Engines for Land, River, and Marine Service.
Boilers, Gasometers, Tanks, Iron Boats, etc.
Castings of all kinds, either Iron or Brass.
Iron Frame Roofs for Gas Works, Workshops, and Railroad Stations, etc.
Retorts and Gas Machinery of the latest and most improved construction.
Every description of Plantation Machinery, also, Sugar, Saw, and Grist Mills, Vacuum Pans, Oil Steam Trains, Defecators, Filters, Pumping Engines, etc.
Sole Agents for N. Billieux's Patent Sugar Boiling Apparatus, Nesmyth's Patent Steam Hammer, and Aspinwall & Woolsey's Patent Centrifugal Sugar Draining Machines. 4 30§

GIRARD TUBE WORKS.
JOHN H. MURPHY & BROS.
Manufacturers of Wrought Iron Pipe, Etc.
PHILADELPHIA, PA.
WORKS,
TWENTY-THIRD and FILBERT Streets.
OFFICE, [4 1§
No. 42 North FIFTH Street.

MEDICAL.

PILES OR HEMORRHOIDAL TUMORS
All kinds perfectly and permanently cured, without pain, danger, caustics, or instruments, by W. A. McCANDLESS, M. D., No. 1926 SPRING GARDEN Street. We can refer you to over a thousand of the best citizens of Philadelphia cured.
Reference given at our office. 3 26 2m

DR. KINKELIN, AFTER A RESIDENCE and practice of thirty years at the Northwest corner of Third and Union streets, has lately removed to South ELEVENTH Street, between Market and Chesnut.
His superiority in the prompt and perfect cure of all recent, chronic, local, and constitutional affections of a special nature, is proverbial.
Diseases of the skin, appearing in a hundred different forms, totally eradicated; mental and physical weakness and all nervous debilities scientifically and successfully treated. Office hours from 8 A. M. to 8 P. M.

GOVERNMENT SALES.

PUBLIC SALE OF MEDICAL BOOKS, DRUGS, HOSPITAL STORES, SURGICAL AND DENTAL INSTRUMENTS.

ASSISTANT MEDICAL PURVEYOR'S OFFICE,
WASHINGTON, D. C.,
April 12, 1869.
Will be sold at Public Auction, in this city, on WEDNESDAY, April 21,
at Judiciary Square Depot, E street, between Fourth and Fifth streets, at 10 A. M., a large quantity of Hospital Property, no longer required for the use of the service, among which will be found:—
Wood's Practice, 200 copies.
Powers' Anatomy, 236 copies.
Hammond's Hygiene, 280 copies.
Dispensatory, 330 copies.
Erichson's Surgery, 118 copies.
Wilson's Anatomy, 95 copies.
Woodward's Manual, 500 copies.
Smith's Surgical Operations, 100 copies.
Thompson's Conspectus.
Longmore on Gunshot Wounds.
Guthrie's Surgery, and other valuable works.
Sulphate of Cinchona, 14,000 ounces.
Fluid Extract of Veratria, 11,000 ounces.
Carbonate of Zinc, 1500 ounces.
Powdered Cubebs, 2000 pounds.
And a large variety of other medicines.
Desiccated Egg, 8000 pounds.
Prescription Scales.
Teeth-Extracting Sets.
Scarificators.
Bullet Forceps.
Spring Lancets.
Trephining Cases.
Exsecting Cases.
Field Cases, etc. etc.
Many of the above articles are of the first quality, and the attention of Physicians and Druggists is called to them. Catalogues had upon application.
Terms cash. Purchases to be removed in five days.
CHARLES SUTHERLAND,
4 14 6t Asst. Med. Purveyor, Bvt. Col. U. S. A.

BEDS, MATTRESSES, ETC.

IF YOU WANT A DELIGHTFUL SPRING BED, neat, healthy, and comfortable, use the Self-fastening Bed Springs, $1·25 per dozen. Satisfaction guaranteed. No. 204 S. SECOND Street. 1 25 3m

PHILOSOPHY OF MARRIAGE.—A New Course of Lectures, as delivered at the New York Museum of Anatomy, embracing the subjects:—How to Live, and What to Live for; Youth, Maturity, and Old Age; Manhood Generally Reviewed; The Cause of Indigestion; Flatulence and Nervous Diseases Accounted For; Marriage Philosophically Considered, etc. etc. Pocket volumes containing these Lectures will be forwarded, post-paid, on receipt of 25 cents, by addressing W. A. LEARY, JR., S. E. corner of FIFTH and WALNUT Streets, Philadelphia.

FIRE AND BURGLAR PROOF SAFE

MARVIN'S
Patent Alum and Dry Plaster
FIRE-PROOF SAFES
ARE THE MOST DESIRABLE FOR QUALITY FINISH, AND PRICE.

MARVIN'S



SPHERICAL BURGLAR SAFES

Cannot be Sledged!
Cannot be Wedged!
Cannot be Drilled

BANK VAULTS,
VAULT DOORS,
EXPRESS BOXES,
FAMILY PLATE SAFES,
COMBINATION LOCKS,

Please send for a catalogue to
MARVIN & CO.,
721 CHESNUT Street,
(MASONIC HALL), PHILADELPHIA,
265 BROADWAY, NEW YORK
108 BANK STREET, CLEVELAND, OHIO.
SECOND-HAND SAFES OF ALL MAKES FOR SALE LOW. [2 13 sw3m
SAFES AND MACHINERY MOVED.

C. L. MAISER,
MANUFACTURER OF
FIRE AND BURGLAR-PROOF SAFES,
LOCKSMITH, BELL-HANGER, AND DEALER IN BUILDING HARDWARE,
3 5§ No. 434 RACE Street.

CITY ORDINANCES.

RESOLUTION
Relative to the Suspension of the Mechanic Engine Company.
Resolved, By the Select and Common Councils of the City of Philadelphia, That the Chief Engineer of the Fire Department be and he is hereby authorized and directed to immediately restore to service the Mechanic Engine Company, without loss of appropriation, there being no evidence to sustain the charges against them.
JOSEPH F. MARCER,
President of Common Council.
Attest—
ABRAHAM STEWART,
Assistant Clerk of Common Council.
WILLIAM S. STOKLEY,
President of Select Council.
Approved this nineteenth day of April, Anno Domini one thousand eight hundred and sixty-nine (A. D. 1869).
DANIEL M. FOX,
4 21 1t Mayor of Philadelphia.

RESOLUTION
Of Thanks to H. J. Toudy & Co., for a Map of the City of Philadelphia.
Resolved, By the Select and Common Councils of the City of Philadelphia, That the thanks of Councils be and are hereby given to Messrs. H. J. Toudy & Co. for the large and useful Map of the City presented by them.
JOSEPH F. MARCER,
President of Common Council.
Attest—
ABRAHAM STEWART,
Assistant Clerk of Common Council.
WILLIAM S. STOKLEY,
President of Select Council.
Approved this nineteenth day of April, Anno Domini one thousand eight hundred and sixty-nine (A. D. 1869).
DANIEL M. FOX,
4 21 1t Mayor of Philadelphia.

BOARDING.

AT NO. 1121 GIRARD STREET MAY BE obtained furnished and unfurnished rooms for lodging. Board also, if desired. 1 tf

THE PRINCIPAL DEPOT
FOR THE SALE OF
REVENUE STAMPS,
No. 304 CHESNUT STREET.
CENTRAL OFFICES, No. 105 S. FIFTH STREET,
(Two doors below Chesnut street),
AND
No. 432 WALNUT STREET,
(Penn Building),
ESTABLISHED 1862.
The sale of Revenue Stamps is still continued at the Old-Established Agency.
The stock comprises every denomination printed by the Government, and having at all times a large supply, we are enabled to fill and forward (by Mail or Express), all orders immediately upon receipt, a matter of great importance.
United States Notes, National Bank Notes, Drafts on Philadelphia, and Post Office Orders received in payment.
Any information regarding the decisions of the Commissioner of Internal Revenue cheerfully and gratuitously furnished.
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AMUSEMENTS.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC.
LAST NIGHTS OF J. GRAU'S FRENCH OPERA.
THIS, WEDNESDAY—LAST NIGHT BUT 3.
Herve's renowned Opera Bouffe, for the last time,
L'OEIL CREVE.
Rose Bell, Desclauzas, Carrier, Beckers, Mussay, and Clemartin in the principal roles.
TO-MORROW (Thursday), Last Night but Two.
Last time, GENEVIEVE DE BRABANT.
FRIDAY—BENEFIT OF MR. HOOD—Last Night but 1
LA GRANDE DUCHESSE.
SATURDAY—FAREWELL MATINEE.
LA VIE PARISIENNE—LIFE IN PARIS.
SATURDAY—Farewell Night—Most Interesting and Extraordinary Representation.
Admission, including reserved seats..........$1.
Family Circle, 50 cents. Gallery, 25 cents.

AMERICAN ACADEMY OF MUSIC.
MR. GEORGE HOOD
has the pleasure to announce that
MR. J. GRAU
has kindly appointed
FRIDAY EVENING, April 23,
for his
BENEFIT,
on which occasion
LA GRANDE DUCHESSE
will be given by his celebrated company for the first time.
Tickets can be had immediately at the Academy, and at Boner's music store. 4 20 4t

ACADEMY OF MUSIC MATINEE.
SATURDAY AFTERNOON, at 1½ o'clock.
Doors open at 12½.
LAST FAREWELL MATINEE.
For the Last Time in Philadelphia, Offenbach's renowned Opera Bouffe,
LA VIE PARISIENNE—LIFE IN PARIS.
Admission to all parts, including Reserved Seats, $1. 4 21 3t

CONCERT HALL,
ON FRIDAY EVENING, April 23, 1869.
ETTORE BARILI'S
GRAND OPERATIC CONCERT,
ASSISTED BY HIS PUPILS:—
Miss PAOLINI NININGER..........Soprano
Miss VIRGINIA PARIS..........Soprano
Miss LEONIE PETRY..........Mezzo Soprano
Mr. G. A. CONLY..........Basso Profundo
AND
Mr. WILLIAM STOLL,
The Distinguished Violinist.
Together with the young Pianist,
Master ALFREDO BARILI,
pupil of Carl Wolfsohn.
Maestro ANTONIO BARILI, from New York, will preside at the Piano.
ADMISSION..........ONE DOLLAR
Tickets can be had at Andre's, No. 1104 Chesnut street, and Boner's, No. 1102 Chesnut street, and all the principal Music Stores. 4 21 3t

CHESNUT STREET THEATRE.
C. D. HESS & CO..........Managers.
LAST NIGHT BUT THREE.
LAST NIGHT BUT THREE,
LAST NIGHT BUT THREE,
of the eminently successful extravaganza,
THE FIELD OF CLOTH OF GOLD.
FAREWELL BENEFIT of the great comic genius,
MR. A. M. HERNANDEZ.
Extra attractions for the occasion: the extraneous introductions of the piece being condensed so as to admit in conjunction with
THE FIELD OF CLOTH OF GOLD
the excessively funny pantomime of
MONS. DECHALUMEAU.
Hernandez as Clown, assisted by Mr. Paul Berger, G. W. Smith, and other volunteers.
FRIDAY—Farewell Benefit of MRS. OATES.
SATURDAY—LAST MATINEE.
SATURDAY NIGHT—Farewell Benefit of KATY PUTNAM, and
LAST PERFORMANCE POSITIVELY.

WALNUT ST. THEATRE. BEGINS AT 7¾.
THIS (Wednesday) EVENING, April 21,
Last night but one of Henry J. Byron's Extravaganza of
THE FEMALE FORTY THIEVES.
THE LONDON BURLESQUE COMBINATION.
MISS JENNY WILLMORE as..........GANEM
MISS LIZZIE WILLMORE as..........ABDALLA
MR. FELIX ROGERS as..........HASSARAC
GRAND MARCH AND EVOLUTIONS
BY FORTY YOUNG LADIES.
To commence with H. T. Craven's Drama of
MIRIAM'S CRIME.
FRIDAY EVENING, April 23—SHAKESPEARIAN FESTIVAL,
MR. J. H. HACKETT AS "SIR JOHN FALSTAFF."

MRS. JOHN DREW'S ARCH STREET THEATRE. Begins quarter to 8 o'clock.
Engagement of the Charming Artiste
LOTTA.
MONDAY, April 19, 1869.
EVERY EVENING AND SATURDAY AFTERNOON,
LITTLE NELL
AND THE MARCHIONESS.
Little Nell,
The Marchioness, } ....LOTTA.
Little Nell Matinee—SATURDAY, at 2.
Seats secured six days in advance.

THEATRE COMIQUE, SEVENTH STREET, below Arch. Commences at 8 o'clock.
TUNISON & CO..........Proprietors
TO-NIGHT—REAPPEARANCE OF
The young, beautiful, and gifted Prima Donna,
MISS SUSAN GALTON,
And Comic English Opera Company. Two Operettas, "66," AND LISCHEN AND FRITZCHEN.
Seats secured at Trumpler's and Box Office.
Matinee, Saturday, at 2. All the favorites appear.

FOX'S AMERICAN VARIETY THEATRE.—
UNPARALLELED ATTRACTIONS.
THE GENUINE ARABS FROM ARABIA.
TWO NEW BALLETS.
The Great Burlesque IXION! IXION!
Doors open at 7; commence 7·30; Saturday, 2 P. M.

VALER'S (LATE MILLER'S) WINTER GARDEN, Nos. 720, 722, 724, and 726 VINE Street.
THE GRAND ORCHESTRION, formerly the property of the GRAND DUKE OF BADEN, purchased at great expense by JACOB VALER, of this city, in combination with FLAMER'S ORCHESTRA and Miss NELLIE ANDERSON, will perform EVERY AFTERNOON and EVENING at the above-mentioned place. Admission free. 1 13 tf

HORTICULTURAL HALL.—GERMANIA ORCHESTRA—PUBLIC REHEARSALS EVERY WEDNESDAY, at 3½ P. M.—Tickets sold at the door, and all principal Music Stores. Packages of five for $1; single 25 cents. The last two Concerts will take place on April 21st and 28th.
Engagements can be made by addressing G. BASTERT, No. 1231 MONTEREY Street; and Andre's Music Store, No. 1104 CHESNUT Street. 1 21 3m

SENTZ AND HASSLER'S THIRTIETH AND LAST ORCHESTRA MATINEE will be given May 8. 11 4 tf

GRAND MASQUERADE AT MAMMOTH VELOCIPEDE INSTITUTE, THURSDAY EVENING, April 22, on which occasion the renowned ELNORE TROUPE OF LADY VELOCIPEDISTS, "assisted by at least fifty prominent riders," close their brilliant season by giving a Grand Testimonial Benefit to Mr. J. W. POST, Proprietor of the Institute. Various novelties will be added. Admission, 25 cents. 4 20 3t

MAMMOTH VELOCIPEDE SCHOOL TWENTY-FIRST and RACE Streets, open Day and Evening. All styles of Velocipedes both for sale and to rent. Headquarters of Philadelphia Velocipede Club Admission, 10 cents.
The Elmore Troupe of Lady Velocipedists will commence Thursday, April 1.
3 9 3m J. W. POST.

AMERICAN CONSERVATORY OF MUSIC.—FIFTH GRAND CONCERT, FRIDAY, APRIL 30.—Twenty-eighth Matinee, WEDNESDAY, MAY 5. See notice in "Educational" column. 4 16 17 21 24 28

ROOFING.

READY ROOFING.—This Roofing is adapted to all buildings. It can be applied to
STEEP OR FLAT ROOFS
at one-half the expense of tin. It is readily put on old Shingle Roofs without removing the shingles, thus avoiding the damaging of ceilings and furniture while undergoing repairs. (No gravel used.)
PRESERVE YOUR TIN ROOFS WITH WELTON'S ELASTIC PAINT.
I am always prepared to Repair and Paint Roofs at short notice. Also, PAINT FOR SALE by the barrel or gallon, the best and cheapest in the market.
W. A. WELTON,
2 17§ {No. 711 N. NINTH Street, above Coates, and No. 808 WALNUT Street.

ROOFING.—LITTLE & CO., "THE LIVE ROOFERS." No. 1238 MARKET Street. Every description of Old and Leaky Roofs made tight and warranted to keep in repair for five years. Old Tin Roofs made equal to new. A trial only required to insure satisfaction. Orders promptly attended to. 3 8 3m

OLD GRAVEL ROOFS COVERED OVER with Mastic Slate, and warranted for ten years.
HAMILTON & COORFER,
3 15 6m No. 45 S. TENTH Street.

DENTISTRY.

ARTIFICIAL TEETH, UNSURpassed for beauty and durability. Sets $10. Call and examine specimens. All dental operations carefully attended to. Reference. Dr. BASSET, No. 245 South NINTH Street, below Locust. 4 3 1m

HATS AND CAPS.

WARBURTON'S IMPROVED VENTILated and easy-fitting Dress Hats (patented), in all the improved fashions of the season. CHESNUT Street, next door to the Post Office. 11 19 5p

WOODLANDS CEMETERY COMPANY.—The following Managers and Officers have been elected for the year 1869:—
ELI K. PRICE, President.
William H. Moore, William W. Keen,
Samuel S. Moon, Ferdinand J. Dreer,
Gillies Dallett, George L. Buzby,
Edwin Greble, B. A. Knight.
Secretary and Treasurer, JOSEPH B. TOWNSEND.
The Managers have passed a resolution requiring both Lot-holders and Visitors to present tickets at the entrance for admission to the Cemetery. Tickets may be had at the Office of the Company, No. 813 ARCH Street, or of any of the Managers. 12

Evening Telegraph

PUBLISHED EVERY AFTERNOON
(SUNDAYS EXCEPTED),
AT THE EVENING TELEGRAPH BUILDING,
NO. 108 S. THIRD STREET,
PHILADELPHIA.

The Price is three cents per copy (double sheet); or eighteen cents per week, payable to the carrier by whom served. The subscription price by mail is Nine Dollars per annum, or One Dollar and Fifty cents for two months, invariably in advance for the time ordered.

WEDNESDAY, APRIL 21, 1869.

WE MUST CLEANSE OUR AUGEAN STABLE.

THERE has been started in the city of Boston an association known as the "Reform Club," the object of which is to secure the correction of some of the more glaring of the abuses to which that community is subjected. This association publishes a number of aims it has in view, some of which are to our minds wise and some of them foolish. But while there may be differences of opinion as to the propriety of certain doctrines, we think all good citizens will unite in sanctioning the idea of such a society. It is, therefore, with pleasure that we hear it rumored that a somewhat similar organization is to be formed in Philadelphia, looking primarily towards the curing of certain legislative evils which have grown to be perfect cancers on the body politic. There could no better time be selected than the present for the commencement of just such an effort, for it is seldom that popular indignation has been so deeply and unusually excited as it has been by the heinous proceedings of the late session at Harrisburg. The old motto of striking while the iron is hot cannot be more appropriately quoted. The conduct of the late General Assembly has been a disgrace and an injury to our Commonwealth. Influenced by greed, ignorance, or petty spite, it has attempted to pass, or else has passed, a series of the most iniquitous measures capable of device. No monopoly was too glaring or too powerful to be opposed or checked. No interference with private rights caused a moment's hesitation. No expression of the popular will weighed for one moment with the members of the Legislature. These servants of the people arrogated to themselves powers which it would be impossible to condemn in sufficiently strong terms, and not offend ears polite. In fact, we have just seen in its climax how great a curse a bad Legislatnre can be; and that any man who burns a ton of coal, or a lamp, or builds a wooden shed, does not have to pay a tribute out of his pocket to the infamy of this last session, is due to a double corruption and not to purity or wisdom. The bill to tax logs, coal, and petroleum was but a sample of the iniquities conceived by this band of thieves. It relieved the rich corporations from taxation and caused the burdens to be laid on the *people* of the State. The enormously wealthy were exempted, the down-trodden were yet more heavily burdened; and why did not this pass both houses? Simply because the anger of the friends of the Cattle bill—a flagrant injustice—prevented them giving their assent. We quote this one instance to show that if ever an outraged public should hurl into oblivion the creatures whom they have favored, now is the time for action.

Again, in other respects the hour is propitious. The next Legislature is not called upon to elect a United States Senator, nor fill any important political officer. The composition of the State Senate is such that we are certain of a Republican majority there, so that no partisan measure can be framed by the Democracy which will cause an interference with the rights of the Republicans. We, therefore, of Philadelphia, are free to commence our reform in the lower house. In this city we elect eighteen members. Of this number thirteen are Republicans and five Democrats. Most of these members are returned by meagre majorities. Five hundred is a large vote, while a number did not receive one hundred. In the hands, therefore, of say, at most, two hundred and fifty citizens, in any of the districts, rest the choice of the two nominees. If a hundred good Democrats will repudiate a bad nominee, the Republican can be elected; if a like number of Republicans will break the shackles of party and vote for the Democratic nominee *because he is honest*, then will one great step in favor of reform be made. The Reform Club which is being discussed in certain circles proposes to take the history of various members, to expose without fear or favor their acts and their qualifications, and to take for their motto, "The best man for the place is our candidate." If it does start with such an idea of operations, and carries out its intentions, it will do infinite good and become a power.

In the idea of such an association we see much to commend itself to the public support. There was a time when it was the paramount duty of every good citizen to vote for principles, not men. In the days of the war, when the election of a Democrat, be he like the Angel Gabriel, was esteemed a national misfortune we did not hesitate to support our Republican loyal nominee, though he had hoofs and a tail. That time is now passed. It is not of moment to the nation whether a Democrat or Republican represents such or such a district. It is a matter of the greatest moment to our citizens whether an honest man or a thief represents such a district. What does the nation care to-day whether the lower house of delegates at Harrisburg is Democratic or Republican? Not a particle. But you and we and all our neighbors care whether a majority of the lower house are honest or dishonest. In that every man of us is interested, and there are no calls of party duty or party allegiance or public necessity to whip us into line to support a dishonest man. The time has come when it is a duty of every voter to vote against every one who is corrupt, or even tainted with corruption. It may be that injustice will oe done to some, but that injustice will be so rare that we can afford to let it pass, in order that great good can come. And in our support or opposition, we can lay down with considerable safety a pretty definite guide. *Any man who has been at Harrisburg during the winter of 1869 ought not to go back.* If he is an honest man, he will be so disgusted with the filth with which he came in contact that he would not return if the people wanted him to. If he desires to return, it is because the atmosphere of the capital is congenial, and that in itself is sufficient of an argument for his defeat. We need a new set of legislators — new, untried "green" heads, if need be—for we can with perfect assurance say that any changes must be for the better. We care not who it is. We will stand at the corner of Third and Chesnut streets and swear in the first hundred men who pass us by, and our word for it that we will get a far better House than that which adjourned last week. For out of the lot we might get some ten or twelve decent men, and that would be a gain in itself. We therefore announce ourselves in advance as opposed to any corrupt nominations for the Legislature, and we will oppose them in word and deed. The time for a change has come, and we trust that effective reforms will be speedily inaugurated by the formation of such a club as that recently started in Massachusetts. If it is not formed, we will have to make ourselves a reform club, and do what we can to supply the needs of honesty and the people.

SENATOR ROSS AND THE KANSAS APPOINTMENTS.

THE griefs and grievances of Mr. Ross, the anti-impeachment Senator of radical Kansas, were fully rehearsed in the Senate chamber yesterday morning. While he denied the current rumors that he had addressed the President in disrespectful language, and that he had been peremptorily banished from the sacred precincts of the White House, he confessed that his control over the appointments in his own State had departed with the return of his patron saint to the blissful shades of Greenville, and that he is powerless to prevent the decapitation of the office-holders who were proud to acknowledge, under the old *regime*, allegiance to himself and to Andrew Johnson.

Senator Ross may have forgotten how ready the great apostate was to ostracize every Republican who would not support his treacherous policy, but the people have a lively remembrance of the infamous manner in which the national patronage was prostituted during the last administration; and it will be difficult to manufacture much sympathy for those who, after running with the hare, are now anxious to bark with the hounds. The Kansas Senator, as if conscious of this fact, endeavors to make it appear that the dispute in his State is whether good and brave soldiers of his selection, or unworthy civilians designated by the faithful Republican Representatives of the State, shall hold the national offices within its borders. But he states, with refreshing candor, that the real point at issue is, whether he shall be driven from political life, and on this question there will scarcely be a dissenting voice in the Republican party. As he meanly betrayed it in the hour of its trial, he deserves no favors in the hour of its triumph; and the Republicans of the nation will gladly hail the day when Kansas sends to Washington a more faithful Senator.

THE RUMORS FROM CUBA.

THE rumors from Cuba are as contradictory and confusing as the reports received from the seat of war during the early days of the late conflict in this country. The report that "one thousand insurgents were attacked and defeated by one hundred and fifty volunteers" reminds us of the days when it was a current boast of the South that one valiant supporter of the Confederacy could vanquish five defenders of the Union. The necessity of toning down this marvellous story appears to have been felt even by the eulogists of volunteer valor, and they have therefore qualified the original report, first, by a statement that the insurgents numbered only 800 instead of 1000; and, second, by a version setting forth that the redoubtable 150 defeated "a considerable body." The insurgent account of the same engagement probably represents it as one of the desperate struggles in which the defenders of liberty were unhappily compelled to fall back a short distance, in good order, by the irresistible pressure of overwhelming numbers.

We are told on the one hand that the insurgents are closely besieging Trinidad, and on the other that they are evacuating that neighborhood; and while the authorities are reported to be busily at work stamping out the rebellion by confiscation, it is announced that new vigor and efficiency have been infused into the army of Cespedes by the timely receipt of a large cargo of arms and ammunition from Nassau.

Amid all these contradictions the fact seems clear that the insurgents are busily and hopefully at work, and while they are unable at present to gain any decisive victory, they are successfully resisting the efforts of the Captain-General to restore Spanish authority in the interior.

ROTATION.

A SHORT time since we published an article showing the origin of the system of rotation in office, which Andrew Jackson established as soon as he had placed his foot in the executive mansion. During the forty years which elapsed between the establishment of the Government under the Federal Constitution and his accession, all the removals made by the different Presidents aggregated seventy-three, while before ten months had elapsed after Jackson's inauguration, the axe had fallen upon the necks of a host of office-holders, variously estimated at from six hundred to two thousand.

From that day to this the pernicious system of wholesale removals has been enforced, every change in the administration involving a change in nearly every position within the control of the President or any of his subordinates. The Federal judiciary, having a life-tenure by the express provision of the Constitution, has escaped, but this is the only department of the National Government whose efficiency has not been seriously impaired by the strict enforcement of the Jacksonian maxim, "To the victors belong the spoils."

It was announced yesterday that President Grant and his Cabinet had completed the list of their nominations to be submitted to the Senate at the present executive session. The work of the political guillotine, for the present, is at an end, therefore; but the instrument has been as active since the fourth of March as ever before in the history of the country. A full month was lost by the struggle in the Senate over the modification of the Tenure-of-Office act. Previous to the passage by both houses of the amended law, the President steadfastly refused to make any removals from office and to appoint any new incumbents except in cases of vacancies. On the fifth of April, however, the amended Tenure-of-Office law received the sanction of the Executive, and the axe was at once put in motion. Up to the 19th instant, just two weeks after President Grant entered earnestly upon the work of decapitation, 1013 nominations had been sent in to the Senate. A number of these, it is true, had been made previous to April 5, where vacancies existed, and some others were made room for by the resignation of ardent partisans of Andrew Johnson, but by far the greater number were cases of direct removal, and nearly every one was caused directly by the change in the administration. This list of one thousand includes about half of the offices at the disposal of the President, so that within this remarkably short space of time there has been a change in full half of the *personnel* of the Federal Government, as every direct removal or new appointment by the President necessarily involves a change in the subordinates whose positions are held at the mercy of the officials appointed by the Executive, and whose numbers are swelled up into the thousands.

No reasonable person—not even the most reckless seeker of office—will claim that, under ordinary circumstances, the efficiency of our civil service could be benefited by such a wholesale "rotation." Experience is quite as valuable in governmental as in private business, and yet the system of "rotation" aims a necessarily fatal blow at all the benefits which can result from experience. If this were the only objection to the present order of things, the evils inherent in our civil service would be of comparatively trifling importance. But, as is well known, the eagerness for office which is manifested by the class of men attached to each of the great national parties known as professional politicians, and the prevailing notion that no party can be assured of present or future success if the claims of the professionals are ignored, result in the selection of a class of men who are, as a general rule, totally unfitted for holding positions of responsibility and profit. In addition to this, the uncertain tenure on which their official careers are based, prompts them to make the best of their opportunities, or, as the old proverb has it, to "Make hay while the sun shines." All these causes operating together have given to the United States the most corrupt and inefficient civil service to be found in the civilized world.

We think, however, it can be claimed for the new President that he has, in the main, adhered to the pledges given by him to the people before and after his election, to make honesty and fitness the standard of qualification for office under the Federal Government. It cannot be denied that he has made some very grave mistakes, but it was altogether out of the question to expect him to secure in every one of the thousand cases on which he has already acted the services of the most upright and capable men who could be persuaded to accept of slices from the Federal loaf. And whenever such mistakes have been made, we have the farther pledge, often repeated, that the President will not hesitate to undo all the work that has been badly done, as soon as he is made aware of his mistakes.

The circumstances under which President Grant entered upon office present some palliation of the evils which would ordinarily result from the system of "rotation," and a strong justification of wholesale removal. Andrew Johnson's office-holders were certainly about the most depraved, as a class, that have ever been inflicted upon a long-suffering people; and if a wholesale cleaning out has been justifiable or expedient at any period in our history, that period is the present. But, despite all this, the system is intrinsically wrong, and not until it is swept away may we expect a civil service thoroughly honest and capable, and fit to be brought into comparison with the civil services of England and the other nations of Europe.

A CABLE TELEGRAM announces that Hohenlohe, the Prime Minister of Bavaria, made a remarkable speech yesterday on the Bavarian Educational bill, in which he denounced the Encyclical letter of the Pope as contrary to the spirit of the age. He is evidently determined to follow in the footsteps of Count Von Beust, of Austria, in throwing off ecclesiastical trammels upon popular education. Bavaria contains two Roman Catholic universities and one Protestant university, and there are elementary schools in all the parishes of the kingdom, which all children are compelled by law to attend. The present difficulty probably arises from a difference of opinion in regard to the manner in which religious instruction is to be intermingled with secular information, and the protest of Hohenlohe is a significant indication that hereafter the legal authorities of the kingdom will possess exclusive control over this subject, without reference to the views or the wishes of the Pope.

IT IS APPARENT, from the interviews which have taken place at Washington between President Grant and members of the Society of Friends, that the Northern Superintendent of Indian Affairs will be chosen from some member of the society in our own city. One of the most prominent persons named—for it must be understood that there are no direct applicants—is Henry Bentley, a member of the Race Street Meeting. He is a life-long and consistent "Friend" in the most strict sense of the term. Although of ample fortune, he has been engaged for many years in enterprises requiring close personal attention and business habits. He was the founder and constructor of the city telegraph system in New York, and is now General Manager of the City Department of the Western Union Lines in this city. During the war he travelled through the Southern and Southwestern States, and on the battle-fields of Roanoke Island and Shiloh extended that quiet aid to the suffering for which the members of his society are noted. He was an unobtrusive personal friend of President Lincoln; has never sought nor held office; and belongs to that class of men who, while they avoid the shoals of politics, still appreciate all the duties of citizenship. The appointment of men of this class, with sufficient wealth to place them above corruption, with principles above the reach of "rings," and with feelings of humanity which have been part of their education, will go far to remedy our Indian troubles.

SPECIAL NOTICES

For additional Special Notices see the Inside Pages.

☞ NATATORIUM
AND
PHYSICAL INSTITUTE,
BROAD STREET, BELOW WALNUT.
"Mens sana in corpore sano."
REOPENING OF THE
SWIMMING DEPARTMENT.
SWIMMING SCHOOL FOR LADIES, GENTLEMEN, AND CHILDREN,

Swimming, the most important of all bodily accomplishments.
Swimming, the most complete gymnastic.
Swimming, the most healthful and useful of all manly sports.
Swimming, the essence of corporal discipline.
The practice of swimming the most radical cure of round-shoulderness for our crooked youths.
Cleanliness and exercise mean comfort and health; comfort and health mean strength, bodily comfort; health and strength mean happiness.
The summer season of our Institution will open, as usual, THE FIRST OF MAY.
The Club deductions are on the same liberal scale of last season. Clubs forming now everywhere. The majority of them will be attended to on or before the 1st of the month. All Club applications will cease on SATURDAY, May 7, at 9 P. M.
The Gymnasium, as usual, opens free of charge to all subscribers. For minor particulars, see the new Circulars.
4 21 4t Respectfully, WILLIAM JANSEN.

☞ INTERESTING AND INSTRUCTIVE.—The Meetings of the PENNSYLVANIA SUNDAY SCHOOL TEACHERS' INSTITUTE, now in progress at the Hall of the BETHANY MISSION, TWENTY-SECOND and SHIPPEN Streets.
THIS (Wednesday) EVENING, at 8 o'clock.
"How to Reach the Child's Mind."—Rev. O. P. Eaches.
"Home Blessings from the Sunday School."—Rev. H. C. Trumbull.
"Practical Work for Our Smallest Children."—Rev. Edward Eggleston.
General exchange of ideas, in three minute addresses, by the Institute. 1t

☞ MIDNIGHT MISSION.—A PUBLIC Meeting in behalf of this mission will be held next SUNDAY EVENING, at the CHURCH OF THE EPIPHANY, corner of FIFTEENTH and CHESNUT Streets, at 8 o'clock. Addresses may be expected from the Rev. GEORGE J. MINGINS, of New York; Rev. A. A. WILLITS, D. D., Rev. GEORGE DE B. BOARDMAN, D. D., and the Rev. Dr. NEWTON. A collection will be made. 4 24 4t

☞ REV. JOHN T. GRACEY WILL LECTURE in TABERNACLE M. E. CHURCH, ELEVENTH Street, above Jefferson, on THURSDAY and FRIDAY EVENINGS, April 22 and 23, on the Country and People of India. First Lecture—What they do and why they do it. Second Lecture—What they believe and why they believe it. Adult's Tickets, 25 cents. Children's, 15 cents. 4 17 mwthst*

SPECIAL NOTICES

☞ I. O. O. F.—MEDAL.—I. O. O. F.—The Commemorative Medal (TWO INCHES in diameter) authorized by the Joint Committee of the Grand Lodge and Grand Encampment of Pennsylvania, I. O. O. F., is now ready for delivery, and can be had on application to JOHN J. SCHELL, Secretary of the Committee, No. 40 South THIRD Street, to whom all orders from agents must be addressed. The Committee understand that others are selling what are called the Commemorative or PARADE MEDALS, and would state that this is the only authorized MEDAL, issued by the I. O. O. F.
JAMES BINGHAM, Jr.,
4 16 fmwst Chairman.

☞ JAMES E. MURDOCH, ESQ., Will read for the benefit of NINETEENTH STREET M. E. CHURCH, AT THE CHURCH, NINETEENTH AND POPLAR STREETS, THURSDAY EVENING, April 22, 1869. Tickets 50 cents. For sale at the door. 4 17mw2t*

☞ FOR
CITY TREASURER,
JOSEPH N. PEIRSOL,
Subject to Democratic Rules. 4 17tf

CLOTHING.

The Prodigal Son on the Back Track.

The prodigal son
Came back on a run;
Said he, "I think it is wretched fun
To do any more as I have done!"
His knees were out, and his coat was torn,
And altogether he looked forlorn.
His buttons were off, his pants were split,
And his clothes were all of such horrible fit;
And this was the way he looked so odd, he
Had purchased clothes that were made of shoddy.
"And now," said he, "it's foolish and rash,
The stupid way that I've spent my cash;
I used to deal at the GREAT BROWN HALL,
And now I've been to the places all
Where they say they keep,
At prices so cheap,
Better goods than at GREAT BROWN HALL;
And I've looked around
And at great cost found
That they're neither cheaper nor better at all!"
And the prodigal wiped away a tear,
And said, "Look here, my friend; look here,
Hereafter I'm coming all the more
To buy at ROCKHILL & WILSON'S store.
For on what they tell you you can depend
And what they sell you is good to the end.
And I'll never buy any more clothes at all
Except the clothes of the GREAT BROWN HALL."

Once in a long, long while, an old customer wanders off elsewhere for a little while; but he soon finds what a mistake he has made, and comes back to buy, at the cheapest of all cheap prices, the unsurpassed Clothing made

AT THE
Great Brown Stone Hall
OF
ROCKHILL & WILSON,
NOS. 603 AND 605 CHESNUT ST.,
PHILADELPHIA.

WESTON & BROTHER,
MERCHANT TAILORS,
S. W. Corner NINTH and ARCH Sts.,
PHILADELPHIA.
DAILY RECEIVING
SPRING AND SUMMER STYLES OF THE LATEST IMPORTATIONS.
A Superior Garment at a reasonable price.
SATISFACTION GUARANTEED. 3 31 3mrp

I. O. O. F.
PARADE SUITS.
WE HAVE THE BEST STOCK OF BLACK SUITS FOR THE LEAST MONEY OF ANY CLOTHING HOUSE IN THIS CITY. INSPECTION IS INVITED.
Bingham Hall Clothing House,
No. 830 MARKET STREET.
A. BROWN & CO.
WHITE VESTS, LARGE VARIETY.
4 19 6t4p PRICES LOW

BLANK BOOKS, ETC.

WM. ALEXANDER & CO.,
SUCCESSORS TO JOHN ALEXANDER,
BLANK BOOK MAKERS, PRINTERS, AND STATIONERS,
No. 140 South THIRD Street,
4 21 6trp BELOW CHESNUT, Philadelphia.

MEDICAL.

GUILFORD SPRING WATER.
NATURE'S GREAT REMEDY FOR DYSPEPSIA, KIDNEY COMPLAINTS, RHEUMATISM, and NEURALGIA.
This is the oldest and most powerful Medicinal Spring in Vermont, and has been endorsed and prescribed by the Medical Faculty since 1817.
In diseases requiring an alterative, its action is speedy and permanent.
A descriptive pamphlet of the Spring, its cures, and the analysis of the water, can be procured gratis of the
WHOLESALE AGENTS,
JOHN WYETH & BRO.,
No. 1412 WALNUT Street.
Also for sale by CHAS. ELLIS, SON & CO., No. 1000 MARKET Street. 4 21 wslmrp

REAL ESTATE AT AUCTION.

ORPHANS' COURT SALE.—ESTATE OF Elizabeth M. Wood, deceased. Thomas & Sons, Auctioneers. Pursuant to an order of the Orphans' Court for the City and County of Philadelphia, will be sold at public sale, on Tuesday, May 11, 1869, at 12 o'clock, noon, at the Philadelphia Exchange, the following described property, late of Elizabeth M. Wood, deceased, viz:—Two frame Dwellings, Lancaster Turnpike road. And also, all that certain lot of ground, situate on the southwest side of the Lancaster Turnpike road, at the distance of 34 feet northwestwardly from the northwest side of Crammond street, in the district of West Philadelphia; containing in front on said turnpike road 16 feet, and extending in depth southwestwardly, between lines at right angles with the said turnpike road, on the northwest line thereof 87 feet 9 inches, and on the southeast line thereof 84 feet 6¼ inches to Union street. Bounded northeastwardly by said turnpike road; southeastwardly by ground now or late of Anna L. C. Duncan; southwestwardly by said Union street; and northwestwardly by ground formerly of John Cochran.
By the Court.
JOSEPH MEGARY, Clerk O. C.
MORRIS HOLDEN, Administrator.
M. THOMAS & SONS, Auctioneers.
4 21 5t 8 Nos. 139 and 141 S. FOURTH Street.

PERSONAL.

CAUTION.—ALL PERSONS ARE CAUTIONED against negotiating the following checks, the same having been stolen, and payment stopped:—No. 8456, on the Third National Bank of Philadelphia, drawn by Sellers, Bodder & Co., for $498 32; also, check on Eighth National Bank, drawn by Samuel Stern, for $32 71, both dated April 17, made payable to our order, and by us indorsed. [1t*] WILSON & BROTHER.

STEAMBOAT LINES.

FOR CHESTER, HOOK, AND Wilmington. Fare 10 cents. Excursion tickets 15 cents.
The swift new steamer S. M. Felton leaves Chesnut street wharf at 9:45 A. M. and 3:45 P. M., and Wilmington at 6:50 A. and 1 P. M., stopping at Chester and Hook each way. 4 19 mwsat

EMPIRE SLATE MANTEL WORKS.—J. B. KIMES, No. 912G CHESNUT Street. 4 13wfmi

SEASONABLE SPECIALTIES.

ENGLISH AND FRENCH FABRICS
MADE UP WITH INGENUITY AND ORIGINALITY.

CHEVIOTS, MELTONS, AND BANNOCKBURNS,
New Mixtures and Designs.
PIQUE, CRANITE, AND DIAGONAL COATINGS.
ELEGANT STRIPES,
Rare Beauties of Design and Colors, for Pantaloons.
WHITE AND BROWN DUCKS and WHITE MARSEILLES,
For Vests, made up in New Styles.
DOUBLE-BREASTED FROCK COATS,
Popular for Street Wear.
HALF-DRESS MORNING COATS,
Convenient for General Use.
BUSINESS COATS, English Style. Jaunty Garments.
SACK COATS, Tastefully Cut, coming into fashion again.
AND
Many Other Novelties of Material or Make,
Together with an immense assortment of everything appertaining
TO THE CLOTHING TRADE,
AT THE
CHESNUT STREET CLOTHING ESTABLISHMENT.
JOHN WANAMAKER,
818 and 820 CHESNUT STREET.
N. P.—This is a new establishment, just opened in the large BROWN-STONE BUILDING formerly Homer, Colladay & Co.'s, and strangers well to look in at it, if only for curiosity's sake. 4 14 4ptf

OLIVE OIL.

MOTTET'S
PURE OLIVE OIL,
IMPORTED BY
RICHARD H. WATSON,
NO. 25 SOUTH FRONT STREET,
4 16 fmw5t4p PHILADELPHIA.
SOLE AGENT FOR THE UNITED STATES.

SEWING MACHINES.

WHEELER & WILSON'S
SEWING MACHINES
Are the Best, and are Sold on the Easiest Terms.
PETERSON & CARPENTER,
GENERAL AGENTS,
No. 914 CHESNUT Street,
3 5 fmwf PHILADELPHIA.

FINANCIAL.

DREXEL & CO.,
NO. 34 SOUTH THIRD STREET.
American and Foreign
BANKERS,
Issue Drafts and Letters of Credit Available Throughout Europe.
3 10 4p
DREXEL, WINTHROP & CO., New York. | DREXEL, HARJES & CO., Paris.

AGRICULTURAL.

SEEDS.—GARDENERS, FARMERS, AND others who may want pure and reliable Seeds of our own growth, can be supplied at
HACKER, WETHERILL & CO.'S,
Seed Growers and Dealers,
4 17 smw 1mrp No. 805 MARKET Street.
Send for descriptive price list.

EXTRA EARLY, CARTER'S EIRST Crop, Tom Thumb, Dan O'Rourke, Champion of England, Eugenie Blue Imperial, Early Washington, Dwarf Marrow, and all other varieties of Peas.
HACKER, WETHERILL & CO.,
4 17 smw 1mrp No. 805 MARKET Street.

EARLY VALENTINE, YELLOW SIX Weeks, Mohawk, China Red Eye, Cranberry Bush Beans. Also, Large Lima, Giant Wax, Dutch Case Knife Beans, etc. etc.
HACKER, WETHERILL & CO.,
4 17 smw 1mrp No. 805 MARKET Street.

EARLY YORK, EARLY WINNINGstadt, Large Drumhead, and Flat Dutch Cabbage; Long Scarlet, Early Red Turnip; Early Olive-shaped Radish; Long Orange and Early Horn Carrot, Parsnip, Spinach, etc.
HACKER, WETHERILL & CO.,
4 17 smw 1mrp No. 805 MARKET Street.

PHILADELPHIA RASPBERRY, JUCUNDA, Agriculturist, and other Strawberry; Lawton Blackberry Plants; Hartford, Concord, and other Grape Vines. For sale by T. S. & C. E. FLETCHER,
3 3 tf Delanco, N. J.

PIANOS, ETC.

STEINWAY & SONS' GRAND Square and upright Pianos, at BLASIUS BROS.', No. 1006 CHESNUT Street. 8 1 tf

BRADBURY'S PIANOS.—ONE AT White House. Seven First Premiums. Also, Taylor & Farley's Organs. WILLIAM G. FISCHER, No. 1013 ARCH Street. 4 12 2m

CHICKERING
Grand Square and Upright
PIANOS.
DUTTON'S,
11 2tf No. 914 CHESNUT Street.

ALBRECHT,
RIEKES & SCHMIDT,
MANUFACTURERS OF
FIRST-CLASS PIANO-FORTES.
Full guarantee and moderate prices.
5 2 6 WAREROOMS, No. 610 ARCH Street.

"SCHOMACKER & CO.'S"
GRAND, SQUARE, AND UPRIGHT PIANOS.
WAREROOMS, No. 1103 CHESNUT STREET.
N. B.—New and Second-hand Pianos to rent.
Tuning and Moving promptly attended to 4 6 1m

CHROMOS.

CHROMO EXPOSITION.
JAS. S. EARLE & SONS'
LOOKING GLASS WAREROOMS
AND
FREE GALLERY OF PAINTINGS,
No. 816 Chesnut Street.

Now open, an extremely interesting exhibition, prepared to explain the method of producing chromos, and to show their remarkable fidelity to the originals, giving a full answer to the oft-repeated question, "What are Chromos?" With this view are placed, *side by side*, several prominent original paintings, and the chromos from them, for careful comparison, among which are:—
Whittier's "Barefoot Boy."
Bierstadt's "California Sunset."
Lemmen's "Poultry Yard."
Tait's "Group of Chickens."
Tait's "Group of Quails."
Bricher's "Autumn in White Mountains."
Mrs. Lilly M. Spencer's "Blackberries," and others.

At present are exposed in the show window, on Chesnut street, the original painting and chromo of LAKE LUZERNE, by Triebel. Copies of this and all other Chromos always for sale. By special arrangement we now make a notable reduction in the prices of PRANG'S CHROMOS, as follows:—

Group of Chickens or Quails, each	$3 75
Six American Landscapes, each	1 13
Autumn, Esopus Creek	4 50
The Poultry Yard	3 75
Correggio's Magdalen	7 50
The Kid's Playground	4 50
"A Friend in Need"	4 50
Easter Morning	7 50
Whittier's "Barefoot Boy"	3 75
Sunlight in Winter	9 00
Bierstadt's California Sunset	7 50
Horses in a Storm	6 00
The Two Friends	4 50
The Unconscious Sleeper	4 50
Boyhood of Lincoln	9 00
Crown of New England	11 25

And all others at the same rates. Full lists and prices and Prang's "JOURNAL OF POPULAR ART" on application. 4 12 12trp

FIRE AND BURGLAR PROOF SAFE

CHAMPION SAFES!

UNSUCCESSFUL BURGLARY.

LETTER OF MESSRS. DAVID DOWS & CO.
NEW YORK, April 10, 1869.
HERRING, FARREL & SHERMAN,
No. 251 Broadway.

Gents:—On the night of the 22d ultimo, our store, No. 20 South street, was entered, and a desperate attempt made by burglars upon one of your safes in our counting-room.

The key to the safe in which we kept our securities was locked inside of our fire-proof book safe, the doors of which were literally cut to pieces; from this they obtained the key to the other safe and opened it. Fortunately we had one of your Burglar-Proof Banker's Chests inside, in which our valuables were deposited. This they went to work at with a will, and evidently used up all their time and tools in vain attempts to force it. The night was dark and stormy, and the fact of their knowing where our key was kept shows that their plans were well matured. They tried wedging the door and body of the Chest, and the faithful safe bears evidence of the labor and skill devoted to the work. All was useless, and it is with great satisfaction we report that upon opening it we found our securities *all safe*, and can therefore cheerfully indorse the Burglar-Proof work recommended by you.

You will please send the new safe purchased by us to our counting-house, and take the old one, to show that some safes are still manufactured worthy of the name.
DAVID DOWS & CO.

FARREL, HERRING & CO.,
CHAMPION SAFES,
NO. 629 CHESNUT STREET,
4 17 4ptf PHILADELPHIA.

MUSICAL AND DRAMATIC.

The Galton Troupe at the Theatre Comique.

In spite of the violent rain storm which set in at the most unauspicious moment, the Theatre Comique was crowded last evening on the occasion of the return of Miss Susan Galton and her troupe. Although she has appeared in this city under rather discouraging circumstances, which only real artistic ability could surmount, Miss Galton has succeeded in winning the regards of the public, and has established herself as one of the most popular actress-singers of the day. Her appearance on the stage last evening was greeted by applause so hearty as to elicit a few words expressive of her pleasure at being among her old friends once more and throughout the performance the audience testified in a marked manner to their appreciation of her efforts. The other members of the troupe received a cordial welcome, and we hope that they are now convinced that the Theatre Comique is the proper place for them, and that they will consent to remain there permanently, and give us a series of light, pretty musical entertainments, such as persons of refinement and taste can enjoy without fear of being offended by vulgarity or coarseness of any kind. The weakness of Miss Galton's support is not so apparent at this house as it is in a larger establishment, and the operettas in which she first achieved success in this city are so well adapted to the strength of her company and so acceptable to the public, that she will do well to adhere to them or to works of a similar character. Last evening Offenbach's operettas of "66" and *Lischen and Fritzchen* were performed very creditably, and Miss Galton's singing and acting were as charming as ever. Mr. Whitin, too, appeared to advantage in these pieces, as the music is not beyond his range and some excellent opportunities for good comic acting ar afforded.

The City Amusements.

AT THE ACADEMY OF MUSIC Herve's opera of *L'Œil Crevé* will be performed this evening. This is a charming work, entirely unobjectionable in its plot and incidents, and the music is much above the usual *opera-bouffe* standard.

To-morrow evening *Genevieve de Brabant* will be performed for the last time.

On Friday Mr. George Hood will have a benefit, when *La Grande Duchesse de Gerolstein* will be given for the first time by this troupe.

AT THE CHESNUT Hernandez, the pantomimist, will have a farewell benefit this evening. *The Field of the Cloth of Gold* and the amusing pantomime of *Mons. Dechalumeau* will be given. Hernandez is a remarkable performer in his line, and we hope he will have a full house.

AT THE WALNUT the burlesque of *The Female Forty Thieves* and the drama of *Miriam's Crime* will be performed this evening.

On Friday Mr. J. H. Hackett will appear as "Falstaff" in *The Merry Wives of Windsor*.

AT THE ARCH Lotta will appear this evening as "Little Nell" and the "Marchioness," in John Brougham's dramatization of *The Old Curiosity Shop*.

AT THE THEATRE COMIQUE Miss Susan Galton and troupe will appear this evening in "66" and *Lischen and Fritzchen*.

AT THE AMERICAN an attractive variety entertainment will be given this evening.

THE GERMANIA ORCHESTRA will give a public rehearsal at Horticultural Hall this afternoon.

THE MENDELSSOHN SOCIETY'S third grand concert of the season will be given at Musical Fund Hall on Thursday evening, April 29. The concert will be given as a testimonial to Mr. Jean Louis, the musical director. A large number of popular artists will appear, and an attractive programme of selections from the best composers will be presented.

SIGNOR ETTORE BARILI will give a grand operatic concert at Concert Hall on Friday evening next. Signor Barili will be assisted by his pupils, Miss Paolina Mininger, Miss Virginia Paris, Miss Leonie Petry, and Mr. G. A. Conly. Mr. William Stoll, Jr., the violinist, and Master Alfredo Barili, the pianist, a pupil of Mr. Carl Wolfsohn, will also appear; and Signor Antonio Barili, of New York, will preside at the piano. An attractive programme of selections from the best composers will be presented, and the concert promises to be one of the most enjoyable of the season. Tickets can be procured at the principal music stores.

CITY ITEMS.

STYLE, FIT AND MAKE *of our Men's, Youths' and Boys' Clothing unequalled by any stock of Ready-made goods in Philadelphia. We have also*

A CHOICE ASSORTMENT *of selected styles of piece goods, to be made up to order, in unsurpassed style.*

ALL PRICES GUARANTEED *lower than the lowest elsewhere, and full satisfaction guaranteed every purchaser, or the sale cancelled and money refunded.*

HALF WAY BETWEEN *Fifth and Sixth Streets,* } BENNETT & CO., TOWER HALL, 518 MARKET STREET, PHILADELPHIA, AND 600 BROADWAY, NEW YORK.

REALLY FINE FASHIONABLE CLOTHING APPRECIATED.

THE VERDICT RENDERED.

THE PEOPLE HAVE CHOSEN.

THE DECISION IS IN FAVOR OF

CHARLES STOKES.

Notwithstanding the immense amount of printers' ink consumed by rival establishments, the rush to No. 824 CHESNUT STREET, yesterday, for our fine CHEVIOT SUITS, exceeded our most sanguine expectations, and was a flattering evidence of the opinion of the people on the clothing question. We make no vain boast—merely ask of the people to examine our assortment before being allured by flaming advertisements into other establishments. Compare our goods with others, and we will be satisfied with your Choice. We defy competition.

CHARLES STOKES,
UNDER CONTINENTAL HOTEL.

AN ABSOLUTE SAFEGUARD.—Invalids, broken down in health and spirits by Chronic Dyspepsia, or suffering from the terrible exhaustion which follows the attacks of acute disease, the testimony of thousands who have been raised as by a miracle from a similar state of prostration by HOSTETTER'S STOMACH BITTERS is a sure guarantee that by the same means *you too* may be strengthened and restored. But to those who stand in peril of epidemics, to all who, by reason of exposure, privations, and uncongenial climate or unhealthy pursuits, may at any moment be stricken down, this paragraph is most *particularly* and *emphatically* addressed. You who are thus situated are proffered an absolute safeguard against the danger that menaces you. Tone and regulate the system with this harmless medicinal Stimulant and Alterative, and you will be forearmed against the maladies whose seeds float around you in the air unseen. HOSTETTER'S STOMACH BITTERS are not only a standard Tonic and Alterative throughout the United States, but they are accredited by the certificates of the most distinguished citizens of the Union, to the people of all other lands. In Canada, Australia, and the West Indies, they are gradually taking the place of all other stomachics, whether native or foreign, and as surely as truth is progressive and demonstration overthrows doubt, they will eventually supersede every other Invigorant and Restorative now employed in medicinal practice.

JEWELRY.—Mr. William W. Cassidy, No. 12 S. Second street, has the largest and most attractive assortment of fine Jewelry and Silverware in the city. Purchasers can rely upon obtaining a real, pure article furnished at a price which cannot be equalled. He also has a large stock of American Western Watches in all varieties and at all prices. A visit to his store is sure to result in pleasure and profit.

HALLET, DAVIS & CO'S PIANOS possess the most superb action, with unusual purity of tone, which is one of lovely softness and great brilliancy. The agents, No. 927 Chesnut street, exhibit thirty-four premiums over all others.

FAIR FOR THE BENEFIT OF THE HOMŒOPATHIC HOSPITAL.—Measures for the permanent establishment of a Homœopathic Hospital in Philadelphia being now inaugurated under the most favorable auspices, the ladies and others interested in the fair to be held next autumn for its benefit, are earnestly requested to use all their influence, as well as personal effort, to make it a complete success.

Contributions of useful and fancy articles of every description may be collected as fast as convenient, and provision will be made for the storage of all bulky packages. Donations of money, goods, etc., are solicited.

Ladies desiring to aid the good cause can best do this by forming "circles" or societies for work and collection among congenial and efficient persons, which, as soon as formed, should report to the secretary.

Ladies intending to co-operate are requested to notify the secretary *at their earliest convenience*, in advance of the formation of circles. Blank books, properly attested, will be furnished for the use of the collectors of money.

A Children's Department and Children's Tables at the fair are an intended feature.

Physicians who see this circular, and all other benevolent persons to whom appeals may be made, will, we doubt not, promote the formation of the "circles" herein proposed, and further lend to the enterprise the weight of their influence.

The present organization is temporary, and whenever "circles" are sufficiently numerous an election for permanent officers will be called.

President, pro tem.—MRS. JAY COOKE.

Vice-President, pro tem.—Mrs. J. B. MOREHEAD, No. 1603 Walnut street.

Secretary, pro tem.—Mrs. EDWIN GREBLE, No. 128 South Nineteenth street.

SOONER OR LATER a neglected cold will develop a constant Cough, Shortness of Breath, Failing Strength, and Wasting of Flesh—the avant couriers of Consumption. In some instances the same cause will produce Bronchitis, a disease of the branches of the windpipe. In all affections of the Pulmonary Organs, as well as in Bronchial Affections, JAYNE'S EXPECTORANT is both a palliative and a curative, as the testimony of thousands, and its world-wide reputation attest—while in Coughs and Colds it acts speedily, and when taken according to directions, promptly removes them. Why not give this standard remedy an immediate trial? Sold by all Druggists.

SPEER'S WINE BITTERS.—E. R. Sisson, M. D., of New Bedford, Mass., says of Mr. Speer's Wines, "I have used Speer's Wine to my entire satisfaction, and believe it to be superior to all wines which have been so much used by the profession." His Bitters are made of the wine made bitter by Peruvian Bark, Wild Cherry Bark, Calamus, Ginger, Snake Root, etc., in daily use by the medical faculty. Their base is his pure wine. Sold by druggists.

AMERICAN ART.—A splendid collection of paintings and crystal medallions, from the American Art Gallery, New York, will be sold this evening, at a quarter before 8 o'clock, at Scott's Art Gallery, No. 1020 Chesnut street. It is composed of landscapes, marines, interiors, etc., all elegantly framed. Sale positively without reserve.

SALE OF PAINTINGS.—The sale of McClees' collection of high class Oil Paintings commences this evening, at 7½ o'clock, at Birch & Son's auction store, No. 1110 Chesnut street.

PERFECTION IS OUR STANDARD!
PERFECTION IS OUR STANDARD!
PERFECTION IS OUR STANDARD!
PERFECTION IS OUR STANDARD!
PERFECTION IS OUR STANDARD!
PERFECTION IS OUR STANDARD!
PERFECT FIT,
PERFECT STYLE,
PERFECT WORK,
PERFECT FIT,
PERFECT STYLE,
PERFECT WORK,
AT
WANAMAKER & BROWN'S.
WANAMAKER & BROWN'S.
WANAMAKER & BROWN'S.
WANAMAKER & BROWN'S.
WANAMAKER & BROWN'S.
WANAMAKER & BROWN'S.

MARRIED.

BUIST—SPIELMAN.—On the evening of the 20th instant, at the residence of the bride's parents, by the Rev. Dr. T. Stork, Mr. ALEXANDER P. BUIST to Miss LOUISA, second daughter of Mr. Jacob Spielman, all of this city.

STEVENS—KIEHL.—On Wednesday morning, April 21, 1869, at St. Philips' Church, by the Rev. Percey Brown, assisted by the Rev. Charles D. Cooper, EDWIN STEVENS, of Peoria, Ill., to ANNA E. KIEHL, daughter of the late Caleb S. Wright, Esq., of Philadelphia.

DIED.

JONES.—On the 18th instant, MARY W., wife of Daniel M. Jones, in the 53d year of her age.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from the residence of her husband, Fifty-third street and Darby road, on Thursday, the 22d instant, at 2 o'clock. To proceed to Mount Moriah.

LAWLOR.—At the Girard House, on Sunday evening, the 18th instant, after a painful illness, Mr. JOHN LAWLOR, aged 52 years and 5 months.

The relatives, friends of the family, and acquaintances are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, from the residence of Mr. Robert Everett, No. 1528 N. Broad street, on Thursday morning, the 22d instant, at 9 o'clock. To proceed to St. Mary's Church, Fourth street, below Walnut, where the religious services will be solemnized.

MARTIN.—On Wednesday morning, the 21st instant, at his residence, No. 1522 Walnut street, JAMES J. MARTIN, in the 40th year of his age.

Due notice of the funeral will be given.

SHIBE.—On the 19th instant, SARAH ANN SHIBE, widow of the late L. M. Shibe, in the 43d year of her age.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend her funeral, from the residence of her father, Mr. Joseph M. Patterson, No. 1304 S. Third street, on Thursday afternoon at 3 o'clock. To proceed to Machpelah Cemetery.

SUPLEE.—On the 19th instant, after a lingering illness, WILLIAM A. SUPLEE, M. D.

The relatives and friends of the family, also the Medical Faculty of the University of Pennsylvania, are invited to attend the funeral, from the residence of his father, William Suplee, Fifty-third street, near the Blockley Baptist Church, Twenty-fourth ward, on Thursday afternoon at 3 o'clock, without further notice.

WITMER.—On the 20th instant, JACOB WITMER, in the 76th year of his age.

The relatives and male friends are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from his late residence, N. E. corner of Thirteenth and Spring Garden streets, on Saturday afternoon, the 24th instant, at 2 o'clock.

INSURANCE.

TO SECURE YOUR FAMILY FROM WANT,

To Relieve Your Mind of Anxiety,

To Make a Good Investment,

INSURE YOUR LIFE IN THE

AMERICAN OF PHILADELPHIA.

ALEX. WHILLDIN, President.
JOHN S. WILSON, Secretary. 6 10

CLOTHING.

JONES'

One-Price Clothing House,

No. 604 MARKET Street.

Our Garments are well made.

Our Cutters are men of talent.

BUT ONE PRICE IS ASKED.

Satisfaction Guaranteed Every Purchaser.

GEO. W. NIEMANN, Proprietor,
2 17 wfmtf No. 604 MARKET St., above Sixth.

IN THE COURT OF COMMON PLEAS FOR THE CITY AND COUNTY OF PHILADELPHIA. WILLIAM STOPPERAN vs. EMMA M. STOPPERAN. September Term, 1869. No. 42. In Divorce.

To Emma M. Stopperan:—Please take notice that the Court have granted a rule upon you to show cause why a divorce a vinculo matrimonii should not be decreed in this case. Returnable on SATURDAY, May 1, 1869, at 11 o'clock A. M. FREDERICK DITTMANN, Attorney for Libellant.
2 21wthst*

FOR SALE.

FOR SALE—VERY VALUABLE

COUNTRY SEAT AND MANSION,

With or Without Original Oil Paintings by Foreign Masters,

OBJETS DE VERTU, SPLENDID FURNITURE, ETC.,

On account of the owner's removal to another city.

This property consists of 8 acres of land at the corner of Oak lane and Jenkintown road, 7½ miles from the city of Philadelphia; 1½ miles from Oak Lane Station, on the North Pennsylvania Railroad. (In Cheltenham township, Montgomery county, just beyond the city line.) It is one of the most elegant Country Seats near Philadelphia, midway between the York and Second Street Turnpikes, on a country road known to be remarkably good both in summer and winter. All who are familiar with Chelten Hills and Cheltenham know that the scenery of this section is unsurpassed in this country, and that the most beautiful residences of our bankers, merchants, and lawyers are located in the immediate vicinity. The society and surroundings excellent, location very healthy, splendid views of hill and vale, wood and water (a pleasant lake being within one hundred rods, affording boating in summer and skating in winter). This property is convenient to churches, post office, schools, stores, etc. The improvements consist of a modern pointed stone mansion, built and finished throughout in the most substantial and elegant manner, with five porches surrounding; ceilings 12 feet high, good cellars, with cemented floors; hall 10 feet wide, with fine staircase. There are 18 rooms, divided as follows, viz.:—Parlor, sitting, dining, breakfast rooms, pantries and kitchen on the first floor; 5 spacious chambers, library, store-room, bath-room, and water-closet on the second floor; servants' rooms and large elegantly-decorated billiard room on the third floor, with number of closets throughout. The ranges and heating apparatus, most complete, put in by first-class city builders. The water cannot be excelled in quality, and the supply is unlimited, while the arrangements for its distribution in the house are perfect. Hydrant in the cellar, hot and cold water on the first and second floors, and full supply for all demands guaranteed by an admirable engine in an outbuilding, which supplies the enormous tank in the top of the house. There is an out wash-house, with good range; ice-house, filled with excellent ice from the lake; two fine out water-closets, and all these adjacent buildings surrounded by a good brick pavement. The stable and carriage house is of pointed stone, very handsomely finished in cottage style, with accommodations for five horses and four carriages. Stabling for cows, double pig-pens, and chamber for coachman and gardener over these.

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1869.

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Brick Work of all descriptions and Fire Work promptly attended to.

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THE MAY MAGAZINES.

"The Atlantic."

—From Turner Brothers & Co. we have received the May number of the *Atlantic Monthly*, which has the following table of contents:—"Malbone," chapters xv to xviii; "The Clothes Mania;" "Brahmanism;" "The Heroine of Long Point;" "The Puritan Lovers;" "The Foe in the Household," chapter viii to xi; "Spring in Washington;" "Eleanor in the Empty House;" "Autobiography of a Shaker," Part II; "Can a Life Hide Itself?" "The Pacific Railroad—Open," second paper; "The Intellectual Character of President Grant;" "The New Taste in Theatricals;" Reviews and Literary Notices.

From the article on "The Clothes Mania" we quote as follows:—

Paniers first came in, I believe, about six months after the marriage of Louis XV, which occurred in 1725. They have been in fashion several times since, but they have never been so light, so modest, so harmless, so little worn, and so generally ridiculed as now. We can at least boast that they are not now regarded as an affair of state, disturbing the peace of courts, and calling for the interference of a prime minister. That gossiping Paris lawyer, Barbier, in his diary for 1728, has a curious passage relating to the paniers then worn at the French court, a passage which may console some readers whom the sight of a panier causes to despair of the human race. "One would not believe," says Barbier, "that the Cardinal (Fleury, prime minister) has been embarrassed with regard to the paniers which women wear under their petticoats to render them large and spreading. They are of such a size that when the ladies sit down, the whalebones are pushed out and make such an astonishing spread that they have been obliged to have arm-chairs made on purpose. Only three women can get into a box at the theatre without crowding. The fashion has gone to such an extravagance, as extreme fashions always do, that when the princesses are seated on each side of the queen, their petticoats, which rise as they seat themselves, hide the queen's peticoat. That seemed improper, but it was difficult to devise a remedy. By dint of pondering (*a force de rever*) the Cardinal has decided that there shall always be an empty chair on each side of the queen, which will prevent the inconvenience; and the pretext is, that those two chairs are reserved for Mesdames de France, her daughters" (twins, two years old).

Thus the wise old priest, who governed France for so many years, arranged this great affair. It soon appeared, however, that the princesses did not like their petticoats concealed by the paniers of adjacent duchesses, and the Cardinal was obliged to grant them a vacant stool on each side. This offended the duchesses, who desired the same privilege. But Cardinal Fleury, like Dickens' immortal London barber, had to draw the line somewhere, and he drew it so as to exclude the duchesses, which led to a bitter war of pamphlets and epigrams, in the course of which one pamphlet was publicly burned by the executioner (Barbier, II, 37 and 41). Much as we may regret to see young loveliness disfiguring itself with these things in the Fifth avenue, we can find comfort in the reflection that Mr. Seward has not been obliged to interfere, nor has the public hangman earned the smallest fee in consequence of the revived fashion.

Several causes have conspired of late years to stimulate our natural and commendable love of personal decoration, until most of us expend too much money upon it, and many are possessed by a kind of mania for changing and multiplying their garments, and for having them made of materials needlessly expensive.

Eighteen years ago, the President of the Republic of France betrayed the country which had trusted him, stole its liberties in the night, laid robber hands upon its treasury, dishonored its noblest citizens by carting them to jail in prison vans, murdered in cold blood several hundreds of innocent men and women in the streets of Paris, and transported hundreds more to a hot unhealthy region of the tropics. This was the Andersonville of usurpation. It transcended all that had ever been done in that kind—joining to the extreme of dastardly meanness the extreme of audacious cruelty, and being totally devoid of palliation or excuse, except that invented by the head liar of the gang who perpetrated it. The man in whose name the deed was done appears to have furnished nothing but the lies; the audacity, and what little courage was shown, being supplied by others. Mr. Kinglake's chapter upon this usurpation ("Invasion of the Crimea," Vol. I, Ch. XIV) strikingly confirmed by some American narratives to which that author had not access, exhausts the subject, and avenges the human race, which is deeply injured whenever man's faith in man is lessened by the deliberate betrayal of a solemnly accepted trust. Mr. Kinglake, I say, has avenged our outraged race; for which, I trust, we are all duly grateful to him. Nothing remains but for France to bring the perfidious wretch to trial for the special wrong done to *her*, and execute upon him the penalty to which he may be condemed.

As usual in such cases, a woman was found willing to share the bed and booty of the successful robber. She was young, beautiful, well formed, and of just such a mind as to submit joyfully to spend half the day in trying on articles of wearing apparel, and the other half in displaying them to a concourse of people. It became, too, and remains an important part of her duty to amuse, dazzle, and debase the women of France, by wearing a rapid succession of the most gorgeous, novel, bewildering costumes, the mere description of which has developed a branch of literature, employs many able writers, and mainly supports fifty periodicals. Here is a vain, beautiful woman, living in the gaze of nations, who has the plunder of a rich kingdom with which to buy her clothes, and the taste of a continent to devise them for her; for to Paris the *elite* of all tailors, dress-makers, milliners, and hair-dressers go from every capital in Europe. Whatever there is in France of truly noble and patriotic—and there are as many noble and patriotic persons in France as in any country—avoids the vicinity of this woman; while around her naturally gather the thoughtless and the interested. The women in this circle imitate her as closely as women can whose husbands have not stolen the treasures of a nation; all except one, it is said, and she is the real queen of fashion.

Both these leading women have certain physical defects which they wish to conceal, as well as certain unusual charms, of which they intend the most shall be made. One is beautiful and tall. The other is ugly and short, but graceful, vivacious, and interesting. The hair of one of them growing scanty behind, all women felt the necessity of carrying a pound of horsehair under their own, and swelled out in the region of the back hair to an extent that now seems incredible. If the parting of the hair widens, and begins to resemble baldness, then frizzing comes in, which covers up the deficiency. A few gray hairs bring powder into fashion. Other insufficiencies send paniers on their way round the world. For these women, and especially the one who figures in the centre of the group, occupy that conspicuous place to which for two centuries past more female eyes have been admiringly directed than to any other; and there reside near them a band of writers who live by chronicling every new device of decoration that appears upon their persons. So able, liberal, and sensible a journal as the *Pall Mall Gazette* finds it necessary to station an industrious member of its staff within sight of these people, for the sole purpose of telling the best women in England what clothes the worst women in France wear. I should suppose, from looking over the periodicals which publish fashion news, that there must be in Paris as many as a hundred writers who derive the whole or part of their income from describing the dresses worn in the ancient palaces temporarily occupied by the usurper and his dependants; and many of these writers do their work so well, that their letters are a most potent stimulator of the passion for dress which is so easily kindled in the minds of the ignorant and immature.

This poor woman, who is the immediate cause of the mischief, is, we are told, an anxious and unhappy being, as well she may be. She struggles to conciliate. A forced, fixed smile is ever upon her face, when that face is seen by others. In her growing anxiety, she naturally redoubles her efforts to dazzle and beguile the people in whose sight she dwells, and on whose money she dresses. When the hour comes, I hope she will be mercifully judged, for she has already expiated the venial sin of yielding to a temptation which only a very superior woman—one really honest and thorough-bred—could have resisted. It is probable that she now regards the wearing of those tremendous costumes merely as her contribution towards housekeeping, as though she said to her husband, "You keep down the men by muzzling the press and flattering the army, and I'll fool the women by wearing costumes" that ever struck envy to the female heart.

—We make the following extract from the paper on "Brahmanism:"—

India has been a land of mystery from the earliest times. From the most ancient days we hear of India as the most populous nation of the world, full of barbaric wealth and a strange wisdom. It has attracted conquerors, and has been overrun by the armies of Semiramis, Darius, Alexander; by Mahmud and Tamerlane, and Nadir Shah; by Lord Clive and the Duke of Wellington. These conquerors, from the Assyrian Queen to the British Mercantile Company, have overrun and plundered India, but have left it the same unintelligible, unchangeable, and marvelous country as before. It is the same land now which the soldiers of Alexander described—the land of grotto-temples dug out of solid porphyry; of one of the most ancient Pagan religions of the world; of social distinctions fixed and permanent as the earth itself; of the sacred Ganges; of the idols of Juggernaut, with its bloody worship; the land of elephants and tigers; of fields of rice and groves of palm; of treasuries filled with chests of gold, heaps of pearl, diamonds, and incense. But above all, it is the land of unintelligible systems of belief, of puzzling incongruities, and irreconcilable contradictions.

The Hindoos have sacred books of great antiquity, and a rich literature extending back twenty or thirty centuries; yet no history, no chronology, no annals. They have a philosophy as acute and profound and spiritual as any in the world, which is yet harmoniously associated with the coarsest superstition. With a belief so abstract that it almost escapes the grasp of the most speculative intellect, is joined the notion that sin can be atoned for by bathing in the Ganges or repeating a text of the Veda. With an ideal pantheism resembling that of Hegel is united the opinion that Brahma and Siva can be driven from the throne of the universe by any one who will sacrifice a sufficient number of wild horses. To abstract one's self from matter, to renounce all the gratifications of the senses, to macerate the body, is thought the true road to felicity; and nowhere in the world are luxury and licentiousness and the gratification of the appetites carried so far. Every civil right and privilege of ruler and subject is fixed in a code of laws and a body of jurisprudence older far than the Christian era, and the object of universal reverence; but the application of these laws rests (says Rhode) on the arbitrary decisions of the priests, and their execution on the will of the sovereign. The constitution of India is therefore like a house without a foundation and without a roof. It is a principle of Hindoo religion not to kill a worm, not even to tread upon a blade of grass, for fear of injuring life, but the torments, cruelties, and bloodshed inflicted by Indian tyrants would shock a Nero or a Borgia. Half the best informed writers on India will tell you that the Brahmanical religion is pure monotheism; the other half as confidently assert that they worship a million gods. Some teach us that the Hindoos are spiritualists and pantheists; others that their idolatry is more gross than that of any living people.

Is there any way of reconciling these inconsistencies? If we cannot find such an explanation, there is at least one central point where we may place ourselves; one elevated position from which this mighty maze will not seem wholly without a plan. In India the whole tendency of thought is ideal, the whole religion a pure spiritualism. An ultra, one-sided idealism is the central tendency of the Hindoo mind. The God of Brahmanism is an intelligence, absorbed in the rest of profound contemplation. The good man of the Vedas is he who withdraws from an evil world into abstract thought.

Nothing else explains the Hindoo character as this does. An eminently religious people, it is their one-sided spiritualism, their extreme idealism, which gives rise to all their incongruities. They have no history and no authentic chronology, for history belongs to this world, and chronology belongs to time. But this world and time are to them wholly uninteresting; God and eternity are all in all. They torture themselves with self-inflicted torments; for the body is the great enemy of the soul's salvation, and they must beat it down by ascetic mortifications. But asceticism, here as everywhere else, tends to self-indulgence, since one extreme produces another. In one part of India, therefore, devotees are swinging on hooks in honor of Siva, hanging themselves by the feet, head downwards, over a fire, rolling on a bed of prickly thorns, jumping on a couch filled with sharp knives, boring holes in their tongues, and sticking their bodies full of pins and needles, or perhaps holding the arms over the head till they stiffen in that position. Meantime, in other place, whole regions are given over to sensual indulgences, and companies of abandoned women are connected with different temples, and consecrate their gains to the support of their worship.

As one-sided spiritualism will manifest itself in morals in the two forms of austerity and sensuality, so in religion it shows itself in the opposite direction of an ideal pantheism and a gross idolatry. Spiritualism first fills the world full of God, and this is a true and Christian view of things. But it takes another step, which is to deny all real existence to the world, and so runs into a false pantheism. It first says, truly, "There is nothing *without* God." It next says, falsely, "There is nothing *but* God." This second step was taken in India by means of the doctrine of *Maya*, or *Illusion*. *Maya* means the delusive shows which spirit assumes. For there is nothing but spirit, which neither creates nor is created, neither acts nor suffers, which cannot change, and into which all souls are absorbed when they free themselves by meditation from the belief that they suffer or are happy, that they can experience either pleasure or pain. The next step is to polytheism. For if God neither creates nor destroys, but only seems to create and destroy, these *appearances* are not united together as being the acts of one Being, but are separate, independent phenomena. When you remove personality from the conception of God, as you do in removing will, you remove unity. Now if creation be an illusion, and there be no creation, still the *appearance* of creation is a fact. But as there is no substance but spirit, this *appearance* must have its cause in spirit, that is, is a divine appearance, is God. So destruction, in the same way, is an appearance of God, and reproduction is an appearance of God, and every other appearance in nature is a manifestation of God. But the unity of will and person being taken away, we have not one God, but a multitude of gods—or polytheism.

Having begun this career of thought, no course was possible for the human mind to pursue but this. An ultra spiritualism must become pantheism, and pantheism must go on to polytheism. In India this is not a theory, but a history. We find, side by side, a spiritualism which denies the existence of anything but motionless spirit or Brahm, and a polytheism which believes and worships Brahma the Creator, Siva the Destroyer, Vishnu the Preserver, Indra the God of the Heavens, the Lactis or energies of the gods, Krishna the Hindoo Apollo, Doorga, and a host of others, innumerable as the changes and appearances of things.

But such a system as this must necessarily lead also to idolatry. There is in the human mind a tendency to worship, and men must worship something. But they believe in one Being, the absolute Spirit, the supreme and only God—Para Brahm; *him* they cannot worship, for he is literally an unknown God. He has no qualities, no attributes, no activity. He is neither the object of hope, fear, love, nor aversion. Since there is nothing in the universe but spirit and illusive appearances, and they cannot worship spirit because it is absolutely unknown, they must worship these appearances, which are at any rate *divine* appearances, and which do possess some traits, qualities, character, *are* objects of hope and fear. But they cannot worship them as appearances, they must worship them as persons. But if they have an inward personality or soul, they become real beings, and also beings independent of Brahm, whose appearances they are. They must therefore have an outward personality; in other words, a body, a shape, emblematical and characteristic; that is to say, they become idols.

Accordingly, idol worship is universal in India. The most horrible and grotesque images are carved in the stone of the grottoes, stand in rude, block-like statues in the temple, or are coarsely painted on the walls. Figures of men with heads of elephants, or of other animals, or with six or seven human heads, sometimes growing in a pyramid, one out of the other, sometimes with six hands growing from one shoulder—grisly and uncouth monsters, like nothing in nature, yet too grotesque for symbols—such are the objects of the Hindoo worship.

—Messrs. Turner Brothers & Co. also send us *Our Young Folks* for May. This entertaining juvenile magazine has, for a frontispiece, a very artistic design entitled "Lilies of the Valley," illustrating a poem, and drawn by Miss Jennie Curtis. It is admirably engraved by Linton, and it is interesting, being the work of a woman. In England a number of women artists find profitable employment as illustrators of works and magazines; but hitherto little or nothing has been done in this line on this side of the Atlantic, and we are very glad to see this very meritorious design by Miss Curtis, and we hope that it will encourage others to qualify themselves to enter on the same field of labor. The contents of *Our Young Folks*, as usual, include a variety of interesting sketches, stories, and verses, suited to juvenile tastes.

—*Our School-day Visitor* for May, published by Daughaday & Becher, is up to its usual standard of excellence. An attractive table of contents is given, and the smallest readers, as well as those who are more advanced, will find something entertaining and instructive in the stories and sketches. A brief biography of Rev. Alexander Clark, the founder of the magazine, is interesting.

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$200,000	United States Five Per Cent. Loan, 10-40s	$208,500·00
120,000	United States Six Per Cent. Loan, 1881	136,800·00
50,000	United States Six Per Cent. Loan (for Pacific Railroad)	50,000·00
200,000	State of Pennsylvania Six Per Cent. Loan	211,375·00
125,000	City of Philadelphia Six Per Cent. Loan (exempt from tax)	128,594·00
50,000	State of New Jersey Six Per Cent. Loan	51,500·00
20,000	Penn. Rail. First Mortgage Six Per Cent. Bonds	20,200·00
25,000	Penn. Rail. Second Mortgage Six Per Cent. Bonds	24,000·00
25,000	Western Penn. Rail. Mortgage Six Per Cent. Bonds (Penn. Railroad guarantee)	20,625·00
30,000	State of Tennessee Five Per Cent. Loan	21,000·00
7,000	State of Tennessee Six Per Cent. Loan	5,031·25
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20,000	Philadelphia and Southern Mail Steamship Co., 80 Shares Stock	15,000·00
207,900	Loans on Bond and Mortgage, first Liens on City Properties	207,900·00
$1,109,900 Par.	Market value, Cost, $1,093,604·26.	$1,130,325·25
	Real Estate	36,000·00
	Bills receivable for insurance made	322,486·94
	Balances due at agencies, premiums on marine policies, accrued interest, and other debts due the company	40,178·88
	Stock and scrip of sundry corporations, $3156. Estimated value	1,813·00
	Cash in bank $116,150·08; Cash in drawer 413·65	116,563·73
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City of Paris, Saturday, May 1, at 10 A. M.
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Liverpool	$80	Liverpool	$30
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Goods forwarded by all the lines running out of New York, North, East, and West, free of commission.

Freight received and forwarded on accommodating terms.

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NOTICE.—FOR NEW YORK, via Delaware and Raritan Canal, SWIFTSURE TRANSPORTATION COMPANY, DESPATCH AND SWIFTSURE LINE.

The business by these lines will be resumed on and after the 8th of March. For Freights, which will be taken on accommodating terms, apply to

W. M. BAIRD & CO.,
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ST. CLOUD HOTEL

THIS NEW AND COMMODIOUS HOUSE, LOCATED CORNER OF BROADWAY AND FORTY-SECOND STREET,

Possesses advantages over all other houses for the accommodation of its guests. It was built expressly for a first-class Family Boarding House—the rooms being large and *en suite*, heated by steam—with hot and cold water, and furnished second to none; while the culinary department is in the most experienced hands, affording guests an unequalled table.

One of Atwood's Patent Elevators is also among the "modern improvements," and at the service of guests at all hours.

The Broadway and University Place Cars pass the every four minutes, running from the City Hall to Central Park, while the Sixth and Seventh Avenue Lines are but a short block on either side, affording ample facilities for communicating with all the Depots, Steamboat Landings, places of Amusement and Business of the great metropolis.

3 24 1m MORE & HOLLEY, Proprietors.

MT. VERNON HOTEL,

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Elegantly Furnished, with unsurpassed Cuisine.

On the European Plan.

D. P. MORGAN.

CORN EXCHANGE BAG MANUFACTORY.

JOHN T. BAILEY, N. E. corner of MARKET and WATER Streets, Philadelphia.

DEALERS IN BAGS AND BAGGING Of every description, for Grain, Flour, Salt, Super-Phosphate of Lime, Bone-Dust, Etc.

Large and small GUNNY BAGS constantly on hand. Also, WOOL SACKS.

DEAFNESS.—EVERY INSTRUMENT THAT science and skill have invented to assist the hearing in every degree of deafness; also, Respirators; also, Crandall's Patent Crutches, superior to any others in use, at P. MADEIRA'S, No. 115 S. TENTH Street, below Chesnut.

MARTYRS OF YANG-CHOW-FOO.

From the London Saturday Review.

Just now the public mind, or the public purse, which practically amounts to much the same thing, is rather sensitive about missionaries, and their manners and customs. The Abyssinian Income-tax—the actual twopence and prospective nobody knows how many pence, which after all must be traced back to a fervent desire on the part of a small knot of sincere, but imprudent, people to improve Abyssinian Christianity—makes us wince. We all know the duty of sowing the Gospel seed in heathen lands, and many of us think that, so long as it is sown, the sower and his tools, the times and seasons for sowing, are very immaterial; indeed to inquire about them at all is often considered to be the sign of the faithless, if not of the scoffer. Still at this moment, like Cowper's tithe-payers, down drop our chins as we bring out our bags, and we mutter as we review the cost of our Abyssinian sermons:—

> * * * "A rarer man than you
> In pulpit none shall hear;
> But yet, methinks, to tell you true,
> You sell it plaguy dear."

This nervous and irritable state of the public mind accounts for the interest felt in a debate in the House of Lords on Tuesday, on certain Chinese despatches respecting "the attack on British Protestant Missionaries at Yang-Chow-Foo," last August. We now learn that we have escaped another Chinese war literally by the skin of our teeth, and all to avenge a little popular brawl, in which certain persons—nobody knows who, but calling themselves missionaries—lost their books and furniture and certain female fallals, and one of them got a bad black eye. It seems that in the poly-mono-syllabic town above mentioned, in the interior of the country, a domestic party of English folks styling themselves the China Inland Mission have planted themselves. Who or what the China Inland Mission is nobody seems to know. The Missionary Societies disavow them; Lord Shaftesbury speaks of them with contemptuous ignorance. The China Inland Mission is unknown to London, and, if we might conjecture, it is some offshoot of some small Dissenting community existing in one of the Chinese consular cities which has planted itself; for nobody seems to be responsible for its origin or existence. The Mission seems to consist of a large domestic party—one Mr. Taylor, Director, with his wife and four little children, another married couple, two single gentlemen and three single ladies, and nineteen teachers and servants. It does not seem that this party did anything very active in the way of missionary work. They rented a house under the provisions of the treaty, but they were not popular. As has happened ever since Christianity existed, they were suspected by the barbarians of being cannibals. The old scandal raised against the primitive Christians reappears in China, and the missionaries are suspected of keeping children for the purpose of cooking and eating them, scooping out eyes, and ripping up women with child. The literary notables and gentry of Yang-Chow disseminated these atrocious reports; the consequence was a popular riot, the mission-house riddled, and the missionaries robbed and ill-treated. No lives were lost, but one eye was reported to be missing, though it seems afterwards to have been recovered, not however without, it is said, possible permanent injury. This was the utmost result of the riot. Mr. Director Taylor immediately appeals to Consul Medhurst, and, as the name Medhurst is familiar to us in connection with Chinese missions, we are not surprised that this official personage looked favorably on the case. He at once proceeds to vindicate the wrongs of the missionaries with a very high hand. He summons H. M.'s ship Rinaldo, and, with an imposing force, demands all sorts of penalties and redress. He was determined to assert the treaty rights, determined that the missionaries should be well paid for their wrongs, determined that every humiliating apology should be exacted from the Chinese authorities, etc. Chinese authorities demurred. Mr. Consul Medhurst was firm, very firm. The captain of the Rinaldo was, much to his credit, rather lukewarm. Sir Rutherford Alcock was appealed to: the admiral on the station was appealed to. Each and everybody backed up Mr. Medhurst with the whole force of the British name and British navy. Captain Heneage was despatched by Sir Henry Keppel with the Rodney and three hundred men, and after seizing a most innocent Chinese steamer, private property, the missionaries' demands were of course acceded to. A large sum in the way of compensation was paid by the Viceroy, and we are not at war with China. Indeed, we have performed a glorious feat of arms, and achieved a commercial success which runs second, if second, only to that which we won on behalf of Don Pacifico.

This great victory of the Gospel and the Union Jack seems to have been received somewhat coldly at the Colonial Office. Lord Clarendon has acknowledged the latest triumph of British diplomacy by sending out instructions to British Consuls in China, "to remember that the interference of naval force, either on their representation, or on the part of naval officers acting on their own estimation of facts before them, will alone receive the approval of Her Majesty's Government under very exceptional circumstances;" and, further, "that the Government cannot leave with consuls and naval officers to determine for themselves what redress or reparation for wrong done to British subjects is due, or by what means it should be enforced. Nor can they be allowed to determine whether coercion is to be applied by blockades, by reprisals, by landing armed parties, or by acts of a more hostile character;" in fine, "that the Government cannot delegate to her Majesty's servants in foreign countries the power of involving their own country in war." In other words, Consul Medhurst, Sir R. Alcock, and the naval authorities have been snubbed, and their inconvenient zeal unmistakably censured, inasmuch as, one and all, they have done those very things which the Government declines to sanction or approve. This is so far satisfactory, as is the whole tone of the debate in the Lords. It is some satisfaction to know that we have barely escaped a great peril, but it is no satisfaction to know what a contemptible and trumpery incident it was which, to use Lord Shaftesbury's phrase, has caused all this fuss.

The ideal of a missionary is very noble, and this ideal has been often and fully realized in the annals of the propagation of the Christian faith. A missionary advances into the howling wilderness with his life in his hand; goods he has none, or such as he has, he cheerfully submits to their spoiling for his Master's sake. He bears the cross, and with the cross its burdens. He asks not an eye for an eye, and certainly not, as this Inland Mission did, hard cash for an eye, but turns the left cheek to him who smites the right. He does not demand an indemnity for his ravished coat, like Director Taylor, but cheerfully surrenders his cloak also. To the simplicity of the dove he adds the prudence of the serpent, and when persecuted in one city, he scarcely asks the assistance of an iron-clad and Armstrong guns to reinstate him. Such were the Bonifaces, the Xaviers, and even the Swartzes of history. Such was the martyr spirit of missionaries who converted Europe, and who in other days planted the Gospel in this very China and in further Japan. We have changed all this; and while we are told by the Duke of Somerset that missions should follow trade, the China Inland Mission has anticipated the maxim, and conducted missions on a sensible practical trading system. The missionary of the period preaches the Gospel when backed by treaty provisions. He is spreading that Kingdom which is not of this world, only it happens to be stoutly represented by consuls, diplomatics, and the British fleet. He fights the servants and emissaries of Satan from the strong entrenched camp of a war steamer, and the evangelists of the gospel of peace are reinforced under persecution by an armed party of marines. This might be all very well, for modern manners require a change from primitive methods, were it not that the details of missions, such as they are, are not only complex, but very expensive. Mr. Taylor sends in his little bill for damages, and it is certainly one which would have made Xavier, to say nothing of apostolic men, stare and gasp. As we have said, the Inland Mission consisted of four men, five women, and four children. The damages, as assessed by Mr. Director Taylor, amounted to 1128 taels=£366 12s.; a sum which this suffering servant of the Cross proposed, through the Consul Medhurst, to raise to 2000 taels=£650, the additional figure being for compensation for medical attendance and unappraised sufferings generally. The details of the alleged loss were disputed by the Chinese authorities; the dubious loss of an eye was disproved; and in fighting out the details the Chinese and the missionaries repeated the edifying disputes with which we are familiar in English trials between alleged sufferers by suspicious fires and questionable railway accidents and directors who think themselves imposed upon. The upshot was that the *epicier* and missionary mind, backed by the Rodney, got the best of this wrangling and chaffering; and the indemnity actually extorted from the Chinese reaches the respectable sum of £585 10s. The polite Chinese never disputed Mr. Taylor's original valuation of the actual losses of his party in goods £366 12s.; and to this they were compelled to add £162 10s. for compensation of injuries, £31 15s. for loss incurred by two Chinese servants, and £24 10s. for rent.

The details of the alleged losses incurred by the Mission, and so cheerfully paid by the Chinese, are curious; and they have this value, that whatever results this armed negotiation on behalf of the Martyrs of Yang-Chow may have on the spread of the Gospel in China, and whatever impression may be made on the intelligence of the disciples of the most ancient faiths of Buddha and Confucius by this peculiar exhibition of the spirit and practice of living Christianity, the incident will do much to reassure those timid souls, the failing greengrocers and their wives and daughters, from whom such a body as the Inland Mission, with its noble army of martyrs and female saints, must have been recruited. Let them take courage, we say; not only shall not a hair of their head fall unavenged, but not a hair ornament of a she-missionary shall perish which shall not be paid for even to the uttermost farthing. In his plaintive and particular enumeration of the losses sustained by the Mission, and in his little bill for the same—we will not recall the contest of St. Paul and his scourgings, stonings, and perils by the heathen, and the taking joyfully the spoiling of goods, knowing of that better and enduring substance—Mr. Taylor, Director of the China Inland Mission, sets down as a part of the indignities and losses endured by these servants of the Cross, "money taken from Miss Blakesley, and a pocket and hair ornament from Miss Desgraz." In the bill of costs Miss Desgraz's property destroyed is valued at £25, which, considering that the injury done to the house is appraised at only £14 10s., leads us to the conclusion that Miss Desgraz ought, as a lady missionary, to be rather grateful to the heathen robber who, in this somewhat emphatic way, must have reminded her of a certain apostolic counsel against that outward adorning of plaiting the hair and wearing gold and of putting on of apparel. We make no doubt whatever that Miss Desgraz was adorned with all the inner adornments required by apostolic precept, but she found it, which the holy women of old did not, quite compatible with this valuable "pocket and hair ornament," priced and paid for at the modest figure of $124. Far be it from us, as it was from the gallant Chinese, to inquired into the particulars of Miss Desgraz's "hair ornament," which sounds significantly like a chignon; but it was evidently a costly article, twice as valuable as a sacked house. A "concertina" and a "sedan chair," too, are rather odd instances of what are, we believe, styled *Instrumenta Ecclesiastica;* but they show, not unsatisfactorily, that the arts and elegancies of civilization are not despised by the modern, soldiers and daughters of the Christian regiment as necessities in preaching the Gospel. Minute political philosophers have traced French Revolutions and Thirty Years' Wars and the like to etiquettes violated, or tea-cup politenesses neglected, in the person of Queens or concubines, royal or otherwise. We shall begin to believe these authorities now that we have seen how nearly the British Empire was plunged into a war with an empire of some hundred millions to avenge the Rape of the Chignon perpetrated on that fervent missionary Miss Desgraz, or on her "pocket and hair ornament."

Foreign Items.

—Dr. Spitzer, of Paris, left the sum of 100,000 francs for the maintenance and education of three orphans—a Catholic, a Protestant, and a Jew.

—Strange as it may seem, it is a fact that the late Lord Bougham died without any assets. The explanation is that, long before his death, he had by deed of gift made over everything—ex-Chancellor's pension, house and land, books, plate, furniture—to his brother William, the present peer, who in return provided for all expenses. Aversion to trouble about money matters is said to have suggested this arrangement. The inland revenue authorities, at first incredulous, satisfied themselves by private inquiry as to the *bona fides* and validity of the deed of gift. But it is a curious fact that an ex-Lord Chancellor, who for upwards of thirty years received a pension of £5000 a year, has died without paying a shilling of probate or legacy duty.

—Another disgraceful scene has been enacted in the Homburg gambling rooms, which are, happily, doomed by the Prussian Government. A Frenchman who had for some time been watched by the police, was detected in the act of endeavoring to cheat at the rouge et noir table, by slipping his stake on the table after first cards had been turned. He was immediately seized by the police, and so roughly handled as to be rendered almost insensible, amid cries of "Shame!" from a party of Englishmen. These were quickly silenced by a threat from the chef de police to have the room cleared at the point of the bayonet; and with the help of six waiters the unlucky chevalier d'industrie was expelled from the Kursaal. Before he had reached the front door the voice of the croupier renewed its cry—"Le jeu est fait." "Rien ne va plus." To the credit of the Prussian Government be it said, at midnight on the 31st of December, 1872, when M. Blanc's lease will expire, that incantation will be heard in Homburg for the last time.

—M. Jules Janin devotes his last feuilleton in the *Journal des Debats* to Berlioz, who was many years musical critic of that journal. Berlioz' articles were usually signed "X. X. X." (like beer of treble strength), and in one unfortunate article bearing that signature, published thirty-six years ago, Herold's "Pre aux Clercs" was violently attacked. Of course, every one thought that Berlioz had written the notice of the new work, and many will think still that Berlioz "inspired" it. This, however, is what M. Janin has to say on the matter:—"It was not Berlioz; it was another person—an ignorant young man, with no doubts on any subject at that time, who, in a wretched feuilleton, abused Herold's masterpiece. He will repent it all his life. The name of this ignorant young man—I am ashamed to say it, but it must be confessed—was Jules Janin." In the same feuilleton M. Janin tells a capital story of Liszt, who, together with Rubini, gave a concert in a large provincial town to which only fifty persons came, forty-nine gentlemen and one lady. The audience did not seem to think much of Liszt's playing, so the great pianist at the end of a piece said he would offer them no more music, but that he invited them to supper instead. The invitation, after a few moments' hesitation, was accepted, and Liszt had to pay 1200 francs for his joke. M. Janin wisely observes that Liszt should have given another concert the night afterwards, when, in the hope of getting supper, thousands would have attended.

WANTS.

WANTED—50 BOARDERS AT THE

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No. 445 N. THIRD Street.

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WANTED—LOCAL AND TRAVELLING Agents in every city and town in the United States. Great inducements offered to active men. Call, or address with stamp, WOOD & CO., Room 18, No. 400 CHESNUT street, Phila. 26 3m

RAILROAD LINES.

READING RAILROAD.—GREAT TRUNK LINE FROM PHILADELPHIA TO THE INTERIOR OF PENNSYLVANIA, THE SCHUYLKILL, SUSQUEHANNA, CUMBERLAND, AND WYOMING VALLEYS, THE NORTH, NORTHWEST, AND THE CANADAS.

SPRING ARRANGEMENT OF PASSENGER TRAINS, April 12, 1869.

Leaving the Company's Depot at Thirteenth and Callowhill streets, Philadelphia, at the following hours:—

MORNING ACCOMMODATION.

At 7·30 A. M. for Reading and all intermediate Stations and Allentown. Returning, leaves Reading at 6·30 P. M.; arrives in Philadelphia at 9·15 P. M.

MORNING EXPRESS.

At 8·15 A. M. for Reading, Lebanon, Harrisburg, Pottsville, Pinegrove, Tamaqua, Sunbury, Williamsport, Elmira, Rochester, Niagara Falls, Buffalo, Wilkesbarre, Pittston, York, Carlisle, Chambersburg, Hagerstown, etc.

The 7·30 A. M. train connects at READING with East Pennsylvania Railroad trains for Allentown, etc., and the 8·15 A. M. train connects with the Lebanon Valley train for Harrisburg, etc.; at PORT CLINTON with Catawissa Railroad trains for Williamsport, Lock Haven, Elmira, etc.; at HARRISBURG with Northern Central, Cumberland Valley, and Schuylkill and Susquehanna trains for Northumberland, Williamsport, York, Chambersburg, Pinegrove, etc.

AFTERNOON EXPRESS.

Leaves Philadelphia at 3·30 P. M. for Reading, Pottsville, Harrisburg, etc., connecting with Reading and Columbia Railroad trains for Columbia, etc.

POTTSTOWN ACCOMMODATION.

Leaves Pottstown at 6·25 A. M., stopping at intermediate stations; arrives in Philadelphia at 8·40 A. M. Returning, leaves Philadelphia at 4·30 P. M.; arrives in Pottstown at 6·40 P. M.

READING ACCOMMODATION.

Leaves Reading at 7·30 A. M., stopping at all way stations; arrives in Philadelphia at 10·15 A. M.

Returning, leaves Philadelphia at 5·15 P. M.; arrives in Reading at 8·05 P. M.

Trains for Philadelphia leave Harrisburg at 8·10 A. M., and Pottsville at 8·45 A. M., arriving in Philadelphia at 1 P. M. Afternoon trains leave Harrisburg at 8·05 P. M., and Pottsville at 2·45 P. M., arriving at Philadelphia at 6·45 P. M.

Harrisburg Accommodation leaves Reading at 7·15 A. M. and Harrisburg at 4·10 P. M.. Connecting at Reading with Afternoon Accommodation south at 6·30 P. M., arriving in Philadelphia at 9·15 P. M.

Market train, with a passenger car attached, leaves Philadelphia at 12·45 noon, for Pottsville and all way stations; leaves Pottsville at 7·30 A. M. for Philadelphia and all way stations.

All the above trains run daily, Sundays excepted.

Sunday trains leave Pottsville at 8 A. M., and Philadelphia at 8·15 P. M. Leaves Philadelphia for Reading at 8 A. M.; returning from Reading at 4·25 P. M.

CHESTER VALLEY RAILROAD.

Passengers for Downingtown and intermediate points take the 7·30 A. M., 12·45, and 4·30 P. M. trains from Philadelphia. Returning from Downingtown at 6·10 A. M., 1·00 and 5·45 P. M.

PERKIOMEN RAILROAD.

Passengers for Skippack take 7·30 A. M. and 4·30 P.M. trains from Philadelphia, returning from Skippack at 8·15 A. M. and 1·00 P. M. Stage lines for the various points in Perkiomen Valley connect with trains at Collegeville and Skippack.

NEW YORK EXPRESS FOR PITTSBURG AND THE WEST.

Leaves New York at 9 A. M. and 5 and 8 P. M., passing Reading at 1·05 A. M., and 1·50 and 10·19 P. M., and connecting at Harrisburg with Pennsylvania and Northern Central Railroad Express trains for Pittsburg, Chicago, Williamsport, Elmira, Baltimore, etc.

Returning Express train leaves Harrisburg on arrival of Pennsylvania Express from Pittsburg at 3·50 and 5·50 A. M., and 10·50 P. M., passing Reading at 5·44 and 7·31 A. M., and 12·50 P. M., and arriving at New York at 11 A. M. and 12·20 and 5 P. M. Sleeping cars accompany these trains through between Jersey City and Pittsburg without change.

A Mail Train for New York leaves Harrisburg at 8·10 A. M. and 2·05 P. M. Mail Train for Harrisburg leaves New York at 12 M.

SCHUYLKILL VALLEY RAILROAD.

Trains leave Pottsville at 6·45 and 11·30 A. M.. and 6·40 P. M., returning from Tamaqua at 8·35 A. M., and 2·15 and 4·35 P. M.

SCHUYLKILL AND SUSQUEHANNA RAILROAD.

Trains leave Auburn at 7·55 A. M. for Pinegrove and Harrisburg, and at 12·15 noon for Pinegrove and Tremont. Returning from Harrisburg at 3·30 P. M., and from Tremont at 7·40 A. M. and 5·35 P. M.

TICKETS.

Through first-class tickets and emigrant tickets to all the principal points in the North and West and Canadas.

Excursion Tickets from Philadelphia to Reading, and intermediate stations, good for one day only, are sold by Morning Accommodation Market Train, Reading and Pottstown Accommodation Trains, at reduced rates.

Excursion Tickets to Philadelphia, good for one day only, are sold at Reading and intermediate stations by Reading and Pottstown Accommodation Trains, at reduced rates.

The following tickets are obtainable only at the office of S. Bradford, Treasurer, No. 227 S. Fourth street, Philadelphia, or of G. A. Nichols, General Superintendent, Reading.

COMMUTATION TICKETS.

At 25 per cent. discount, between any points desired, for families and firms.

MILEAGE TICKETS.

Good for 2000 miles, between all points, at $52·50 each for families and firms.

SEASON TICKETS.

For three, six, nine, or twelve months, for holders only, to all points at reduced rates.

CLERGYMEN

Residing on the line of the road will be furnished with cards entitling themselves and wives to tickets at half fare.

EXCURSION TICKETS

From Philadelphia to principal stations, good for Saturday, Sunday, and Monday, at reduced fares, to be had only at the Ticket Office, at Thirteenth and Callowhill streets.

FREIGHT.

Goods of all descriptions forwarded to all the above points from the Company's new freight depot, Broad and Willow streets.

MAILS

Close at the Philadelphia Post Office for all places on the road and its branches at 5 A. M., and for the principal stations only at 2·15 P. M.

FREIGHT TRAINS

Leave Philadelphia daily at 4·35 A. M., 12·45 noon, 3 and 6 P. M., for Reading, Lebanon, Harrisburg, Pottsville, Port Clinton, and all points beyond.

BAGGAGE.

Dungan's Express will collect baggage for all trains leaving Philadelphia Depot. Orders can be left at No. 225 S. Fourth street, or at the Depot, Thirteenth and Callowhill streets.

PHILADELPHIA AND ERIE RAILROAD.—WINTER TIME TABLE.—THROUGH AND DIRECT ROUTE BETWEEN PHILADELPHIA, BALTIMORE, HARRISBURG, WILLIAMSPORT, AND THE GREAT OIL REGION OF PENNSYLVANIA.

Elegant Sleeping Cars on all Night Trains.

On and after MONDAY, Nov. 23, 1868, the trains on the Philadelphia and Erie Railroad will run as follows:—

WESTWARD.

MAIL TRAIN leaves Philadelphia	10·45 P. M.
" " Williamsport	8·15 A. M.
" arrives at Erie	9·50 P. M.
ERIE EXPRESS leaves Philadelphia	11·50 A. M.
" " Williamsport	8·50 P. M.
" arrives at Erie	10·00 A. M.
ELMIRA MAIL leaves Philadelphia	8·00 A. M.
" " Williamsport	6·30 P. M.
" arrives at Lockhaven	7·45 P. M.

EASTWARD.

MAIL TRAIN leaves Erie	10·55 A. M.
" " Williamsport	12·55 A. M.
" arrives at Philadelphia	10·00 A. M.
ERIE EXPRESS leaves Erie	6·25 P. M.
" " Williamsport	7·50 A. M.
" arrives at Philadelphia	4·20 P. M.

Mail and Express connect with Oil Creek and Allegheny River Railroad.

Baggage checked through.

ALFRED L. TYLER, General Superintendent.

1 1§

RAILROAD LINES.

1868.—FOR NEW YORK.—THE CAMDEN AND AMBOY AND PHILADELPHIA AND TRENTON RAILROAD COMPANIES' LINES FROM PHILADELPHIA TO NEW YORK, AND WAY PLACES.

FROM WALNUT STREET WHARF.

At 6·30 A. M., via Camden and Amboy Accom.. $2·25
At 8 A. M., via Cam. and Jersey City Ex. Mail 3·00
At 2 P. M., via Camden and Amboy Express... 3·00
At 6 P. M., for Amboy and intermediate stations.
At 6·30 and 8 A. M. and 2·00 P. M. for Freehold.
At 8 and 10 A. M., 2, 3·30, and 4·30 P. M. for Trenton.

At 6·30, 8, and 10 A. M., 1, 2, 3·30, 4·30, 6, and 11·30 P. M. for Bordentown, Burlington, Beverly, and Delanco.

At 6·30 and 10 A. M., 1, 3·30, 4·30, 6, and 11·30 P. M. for Florence, Edgewater, Riverside, Riverton, Palmyra, and Fish House, and 2 P. M. for Florence and Riverton.

The 1 and 11·30 P. M. Lines leave from Market Street Ferry (upper side).

FROM KENSINGTON DEPOT.

At 11 A. M., via Kensington and Jersey City, New York Express Line. Fare, $3.

At 7·30 and 11 A. M., 2·30, 3·30 and 5 P. M. for Trenton and Bristol. And at 10·15 A. M. for Bristol.

At 7·30 and 11 A. M., 2·30, and 5 P. M. for Morrisville and Tullytown.

At 7·30 and 10·15 A. M., and 2·30 and 5 P. M. for Schenck's and Eddington.

At 7·30 and 10·15 A. M., 2·30, 4, 5, and 6 P. M. for Cornwell's, Torresdale, Holmesburg, Tacony, Wissinoming, Bridesburg, and Frankford, and 8 P. M. for Holmesburg and intermediate stations.

FROM WEST PHILADELPHIA DEPOT, Via Connecting Railway.

At 9·45 A. M., 1·20, 4, 6·30, and 12 P. M. New York Express Lines, via Jersey City. Fare, $3·25.

At 11·30 P. M., Emigrant Line. Fare, $2.

At 9·45 A. M., 1·20, 4, 6·30, and 12 P. M., for Trenton.

At 9·45 A. M., 3, 6·30, and 12 P. M., for Bristol.

At 12 P. M. (Night), for Morrisville, Tullytown, Schenck's, Eddington, Cornwell's, Torresdale, Holmesburg, Tacony, Wissinoming, Bridesburg, and Frankford.

The 9·45 A. M., 6·30 and 12 P. M. Lines will run daily. All others, Sundays excepted.

For Lines leaving Kensington depot, take the cars on Third or Fifth street, at Chesnut, 30 minutes before departure. The cars of Market Street Railway run direct to West Philadelphia Depot, Chesnut and Walnut within one square. On Sundays the Market street cars will run to connect with the 9·45 A. M. 6·30 and 12 P. M. Lines.

BELVIDERE DELAWARE RAILROAD LINES, FROM KENSINGTON DEPOT.

At 7·30 A. M. for Niagara Falls, Buffalo, Dunkirk, Elmira, Ithaca, Owego, Rochester, Binghamton, Oswego, Syracuse, Great Bend, Montrose, Wilkesbarre, Scranton, Stroudsburg, Water Gap, Schooley's Mountain, etc.

At 7·30 A. M. and 3·30 P. M. for Belvidere, Easton, Lambertville, Flemington, etc. The 3·30 P. M. Line connects direct with the train leaving Easton for Mauch Chunk, Allentown, Bethlehem, etc.

At 5 P. M. for Lambertville and intermediate Stations.

CAMDEN AND BURLINGTON COUNTY AND PEMBERTON AND HIGHTSTOWN RAILROADS.

FROM MARKET STREET FERRY (UPPER SIDE).

At 7 and 10 A. M., 1·30, 3·30, and 5·30 P. M., for Merchantville, Moorestown, Hartford, Masonville, Hainesport, Mount Holly, Smithville, Ewansville, Vincentown, Birmingham, and Pemberton.

At 7 A. M., 1·30 and 3·30 P. M., for Lewistown, Wrightstown, Cookstown, New Egypt, Hornerstown, Cream Ridge, Imlaystown, Sharon, and Hightstown.

11 10 WILLIAM H. GATZMER, Agent.

PENNSYLVANIA CENTRAL RAILROAD.

FALL TIME, TAKING EFFECT NOV. 22, 1868.

The trains of the Pennsylvania Central Railroad leave the Depot, at THIRTY-FIRST and MARKET Streets, which is reached directly by the Market Street cars, the last car connecting with each train leaving Front and Market streets thirty minutes before its departure. The Chesnut and Walnut streets cars run within one square of the Depot.

Sleeping-car Tickets can be had on applicatson at the Ticket Office, N. W. corner Ninth and Chesnut streets, and at the depot.

Agents of the Union Transfer Company will call for and deliver baggage at the depot. Orders left at No. 901 Chesnut street, or No. 116 Market street, will receive attention.

TRAINS LEAVE DEPOT, VIZ.:—

Mail Train	8·00 A. M.
Paoli Accommodat'n, 10·30 A. M., 1·10 and	9·00 P. M.
Fast Line	11·50 A. M.
Erie Express	11·50 A. M.
Harrisburg Accommodation	2·30 P. M.
Lancaster Accommodation	4·00 P. M.
Parkesburg Train	5·30 P. M.
Cincinnati Express	8·00 P. M.
Erie Mail and Buffalo Express	10·45 P. M.

Philadelphia Express, 12 Night.

Erie Mail leaves daily, except Sunday, running on Saturday night to Williamsport only. On Sunday night passengers will leave Philadelphia at 12 o'clock.

Philadelphia Express leaves daily. All other trains daily, except Sunday.

The Western Accommodation Train runs daily, except Sunday. For this train tickets must be procured and baggage delivered by 5 P. M., at No. 116 Market street.

TRAINS ARRIVE AT DEPOT, VIZ.:—

Cincinnati Express	3·10 A. M.
Philadelphia Express	6·50 A. M.
Paoli Accommodat'n, 8·30 A. M., 3·40 and	7·10 P. M.
Erie Mail and Buffalo Express	10·00 A. M.
Parkesburg Train	9·10 A. M.
Fast Line	10·00 A. M.
Lancaster Train	12·30 P. M.
Erie Express	4·20 P. M.
Day Express	4·20 P. M.
Harrisburg Accommodation	9·40 P. M.

For further information apply to

JOHN VANLEER, Jr., Ticket Agent, No. 901 CHESNUT Street.

FRANCIS FUNK, Ticket Agent, No. 116 MARKET Street.

SAMUEL H. WALLACE, Ticket Agent at the Depot.

The Pennsylvania Railroad Company will not assume any risk for Baggage, except for Wearing Apparel, and limit their responsibility to One Hundred Dollars in value. All Baggage exceeding that amount in value will be at the risk of the owner, unless taken by special contract.

EDWARD H. WILLIAMS,

4 29 General Superintendent, Altoona, Pa.

WEST CHESTER AND PHILADELPHIA RAILROAD.—SUMMER ARRANGEMENT.—On and after MONDAY, April 12, 1869, Trains will leave as follows:—

Leave Philadelphia from New Depot, THIRTY-FIRST and CHESNUT Streets, 7·25 A. M., 9·30 A. M., 2·30 P. M., 4·15 P. M., 4·35 P. M., 7·15 and 11·30 P. M.

Leave West Chester from Depot, on East Market street, at 6·25 A. M., 7·25 A. M., 7·40 A. M., 10·10 A. M., 1·55 P. M., 4·50 P. M., and 6·45 P.M.

Leave Philadelphia for B. C. Junction and intermediate points at 12·30 P. M. and 5·45 P. M. Leave B. C. Junction for Philadelphia at 5·30 A. M. and 1·45 P. M.

Trains leaving West Chester at 7·40 A. M. will stop at B. C. Junction, Lenni, Glen Riddle, and Media; leaving Philadelphia at 4·35 P. M. will stop at B. C. Junction and Media only. Passengers to or from stations between West Chester and B. C. Junction going East will take train leaving West Chester at 7·25 A. M., and car will be attached to Express Train at B. C. Junction, and going West passengers for stations above Media will take train leaving Philadelphia at 4·35 P. M., and car will be attached to Local train at Media.

The Depot in Philadelphia is reached directly by the Chesnut and Walnut street cars. Those of the Market street line run within one square. The cars of both lines connect with each train upon its arrival.

ON SUNDAYS.

Leave Philadelphia for West Chester at 8·00 A. M. and 2·30 P. M.

Leave Philadelphia for B. C. Junction at 7·15 P. M.

Leave West Chester for Philadelphia at 7·45 A. M. and 4·45 P. M.

Leave B. C. Junction for Philadelphia at 6·00 A. M.

HENRY WOOD, General Superintendent.

4 10§

WEST JERSEY RAILROADS.—FALL AND WINTER ARRANGEMENT.

From foot of MARKET Street (Upper Ferry).

Commencing WEDNESDAY, Sept. 16, 1868.

TRAINS LEAVE AS FOLLOWS:—

For Cape May and stations below Millville, 3·15 P. M.

For Millville, Vineland, and intermediate stations, 8·15 A. M., 3·15 P. M.

For Bridgeton, Salem, and way stations, 8·15 A. M. and 3·30 P. M.

For Woodbury at 8·15 A. M., 3·15, 3·30, and 6·00 P. M.

Freight train leaves Camden daily at 12 o'clock, noon.

Freight received at second covered wharf below Walnut street, daily.

Freight delivered No. 228 South Delaware avenue.

WILLIAM J. SEWELL, Superintendent.

RAILROAD LINES.

PHILADELPHIA, WILMINGTON, AND BALTIMORE RAILROAD.—TIME TABLE.—Commencing MONDAY, April 12, 1869.—Trains will leave Depot corner Broad street and Washington avenue, as follows:—

Way Mail Train at 8·30 A. M. (Sundays excepted), for Baltimore, stopping at all regular stations. Connecting with Delaware Railroad at Wilmington for Crisfield and intermediate stations.

Express Train at 12 M. (Sundays excepted) for Baltimore and Washington, stopping at Wilmington, Perryville, and Havre-de-Grace. Connects at Wilmington with train for New Castle.

Express Train at 4·00 P. M. (Sundays excepted), for Baltimore and Washington, stopping at Chester, Thurlow, Linwood, Claymont, Wilmington, Newport, Stanton, Newark, Elkton, North-East, Charlestown, Perryville, Havre-de-Grace, Aberdeen, Perryman's, Edgewood, Magnolia, Chase's, and Stemmer's Run.

Night Express at 11·30 P. M. (daily), for Baltimore and Washington, stopping at Chester, Thurlow, Linwood, Claymont, Wilmington, Newark, Elkton, North-East, Perryville, and Havre-de-Grace.

Passengers for Fortress Monroe and Norfolk will take the 12·00 M. train.

WILMINGTON TRAINS.

Stopping at all Stations between Philadelphia and Wilmington.

Leave Philadelphia at 11·00 A. M., 2·30, 5·00, and 7·00 P. M. The 5·00 P. M. Train connects with Delaware Railroad for Harrington and intermediate Stations.

Leave Wilmington 6·45 and 8·10 A. M., 1·30, 4·15, and 7·00 P. M. The 8·10 A. M. Train will not stop between Chester and Philadelphia. The 7 P. M. Train from Wilmington runs daily; all other Accommodation Trains Sundays excepted.

From Baltimore to Philadelphia.—Leave Baltimore 7·25 A. M., Way Mail; 9·35 A. M., Express; 2·25 P. M., Express; 7·25 P. M., Express.

SUNDAY TRAIN FROM BALTIMORE.

Leaves Baltimore at 7·25 P. M., stopping at Magnolia, Perryman's, Aberdeen, Havre-de-Grace, Perryville, Charlestown, North-East, Elkton, Newark, Stanton, Newport, Wilmington, Claymont, Linwood, and Chester.

Through tickets to all points West, South, and Southwest may be procured at Ticket Office, No. 828 Chesnut street, under Continental Hotel, where also State Rooms and Berths in Sleeping Cars can be secured during the day. Persons purchasing tickets at this office can have baggage checked at their residence by the Union Transfer Company.

H. F. KENNEY, Superintendent.

PHILADELPHIA AND BALTIMORE CENTRAL RAILROAD TRAINS.

Stopping at all stations on Chester Creek and Philadelphia and Baltimore Central Railroad.

Leave Philadelphia for Port Deposit (Sundays excepted) at 7·00 A. M. and 4·30 P. M.

The 7 A. M. train will stop at all stations between Philadelphia and Lamokin.

Leave Philadelphia for Oxford (Sundays excepted) at 2·30 P. M.

Leave Port Deposit for Philadelphia (Sundays excepted) at 5·40 A. M., 9·25 A. M., and 4·20 P. M.

Trains leaving Wilmington at 6·45 A. M. and 4·15 P. M. will connect at Lamokin Junction with the 7·00 A. M. and 4·30 P. M. trains for Baltimore Central Railroad.

NORTH PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD.—For BETHLEHEM, DOYLESTOWN, MAUCH CHUNK, EASTON, WILLIAMSPORT, WILKESBARRE, MAHANOY CITY, MOUNT CARMEL, PITTSTON, TUNKHANNOCK, AND SCRANTON.

WINTER ARRANGEMENTS.

Passenger Trains leave the Depot, corner of BERKS and AMERICAN Streets, daily (Sundays excepted), as follows:—

At 7·45 A. M. (Express) for Bethlehem, Allentown, Mauch Chunk, Hazleton, Williamsport, Wilkesbarre, Mahanoy City, Pittston, and Tunkhannock.

9·45 A. M. (Express) for Bethlehem, Easton, Allentown, Mauch Chunk, Wilkesbarre, Pittston, and Scranton.

At 1·45 P. M. (Express) for Bethlehem, Mauch Chunk, Wilkesbarre, Pittston, and Scranton.

At 5·00 P. M. for Bethlehem, Easton, Allentown, and Mauch Chunk.

For Doylestown at 8·45 A. M., 2·45 and 4·15 P. M.

For Fort Washington at 10·45 A. M. and 11·30 P. M.

For Lansdale at 6·20 P. M.

Fifth and Sixth Streets, Second and Third Streets, and Union City Passenger Railways run to the new Depot.

TRAINS ARRIVE IN PHILADELPHIA.

From Bethlehem at 9·10 A. M., 2·10, 5·25, and 8·30 P. M.

From Doylestown at 8·35 A. M., 4·55 and 7 P. M.

From Lansdale at 7·30 A. M.

From Fort Washington at 10·45 A. M. and 3·10 P. M.

ON SUNDAYS.

Philadelphia for Bethlehem at 9·30 A. M.
Philadelphia for Doylestown at 2 P. M.
Doylestown for Philadelphia at 7 A. M.
Bethlehem for Philadelphia at 4 P. M.

Tickets sold and Baggage checked through at Mann's North Pennsylvania Baggage Express Office, No. 105 S. FIFTH Street.

ELLIS CLARK, Agent.

PHILADELPHIA, GERMANTOWN, AND NORRISTOWN RAILROAD.

TIME TABLE.

FOR GERMANTOWN.

Leave Philadelphia at 6, 7, 8, 9·05, 10, 11, 12 A. M., 1, 2, 3¼, 3¾, 4, 5, 5¾, 6, 6½, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12 P. M.

Leave Germantown at 6, 7, 7½, 8, 8·20, 9, 10, 11, 12 A. M., 1, 2, 3, 4, 4¾, 5, 6, 6½, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11 P. M.

ON SUNDAYS.

Leave Philadelphia at 9·15 A. M., 2, 7, and 10¾ P. M.

Leave Germantown at 8·15 A. M., 1, 6, and 9¾ P. M.

CHESNUT HILL RAILROAD.

Leave Philadelphia at 6, 8, 10, 12 A. M., 2, 3¾, 5¾, 7, 9, and 11 P. M.

Leave Chesnut Hill at 7·10, 8, 9·40, 11·40 A. M., 1·40, 3·40, 5·40, 6·40, 8·40, and 10·40 P. M.

ON SUNDAYS.

Leave Philadelphia at 9·15 A. M., 2, and 7 P. M.

Leave Chesnut Hill at 7·50 A. M., 12·40, 5·40, and 9·25 P. M.

FOR CONSHOHOCKEN AND NORRISTOWN.

Leave Philadelphia at 6, 7½, 9, and 11·05 A. M., 1½, 3, 4¼, 5½, 6¼, 8·05, and 11½ P. M.

Leave Norristown at 5·40, 7, 7·50, 9, and 11 A. M., 1½, 3, 4½, 5½, and 8½ P. M.

ON SUNDAYS.

Leave Philadelphia at 9 A. M., 2½ and 7¼ P. M.

Leave Norristown at 7 A. M., 5½ and 9 P. M.

FOR MANAYUNK.

Leave Philadelphia at 6, 7½, 9, and 11·05 A. M., 1½, 3, 4¼, 5½, 6¼, 8·05, and 11½ P. M.

Leave Manayunk at 6·10, 7½, 8·20, 9½, and 11½ A. M., 2, 3½, 5, 6¼, and 9 P. M.

ON SUNDAYS.

Leave Philadelphia at 9 A. M., 2½ and 7¼ P. M.

Leave Manayunk at 7½ A. M., 6 and 9¼ P. M.

W. S. WILSON, General Superintendent, Depot, NINTH and GREEN Streets.

AUCTION SALES.

BY PANCOAST & LARGE, AUCTIONEERS, No. 239 MARKET Street.

CONSIGNMENTS of American and Imported Dry Goods, Notions, Millinery Goods, and Stocks of Goods solicited. [3 27 tf

BY LIPPINCOTT, SON & CO., AUCTIONEERS, ASHHURST BUILDING, No. 240 MARKET Street.

GROCERIES AND PROVISIONS.

FRESH FRUIT IN CANS.

PEACHES, PINEAPPLES, ETC.,
GREEN CORN, TOMATOES,
FRENCH PEAS, MUSHROOMS,
ASPARAGUS, ETC. ETC.

ALBERT C. ROBERTS,
Dealer in Fine Groceries,
11 7§rp Cor. ELEVENTH and VINE Streets.

MICHAEL MEAGHER & CO.,

No. 223 South SIXTEENTH Street,

Wholesale and Retail Dealers in

PROVISIONS,
OYSTERS, AND SAND CLAMS,
FOR FAMILY USE.

TERRAPINS $16 PER DOZEN. 3§

COTTON SAIL DUCK AND CANVAS, OF all numbers and brands, Tent, Awning, and Wagon-cover Duck.

Also, Paper Manufacturers' Drier Felts, from thirty inches to seventy-six inches wide, Paulin, Belting, Sail Twine, etc.

JOHN W. EVERMAN,
No. 103 CHURCH Street, City Stores.

DR. F. GIRARD, VETERINARY SURGEON, treats all diseases of horses and cattle, and all surgical operations, with efficient accommodations for horses, at his Infirmary, No. 990 MARSHALL Street, above Poplar. 1 18§

LOOKING GLASSES, ETC.

J O H N S M I T H,

LOOKING-GLASS AND PICTURE FRAME MANUFACTURER,

BIBLE AND PRINT PUBLISHER,

And Wholesale Dealer in

AMERICAN AND FRENCH CLOCKS AND REGULATORS OF EVERY DESCRIPTION.

Also, General Agent for the sale of the "Eureka" Patent Condensing Coffee and Tea Pots—something that every family should have, and by which they can save fifty per cent.

Trade supplied at a liberal discount.

4 15 3m **No. 916 ARCH STREET.**

AUCTION SALES.

M. THOMAS & SONS, NOS. 139 AND 141 S. FOURTH STREET.

Sale at the Auction Rooms, Nos. 139 and 141 South Fourth street.

HANDSOME HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, PIANOS, MIRRORS, OFFICE FURNITURE, HANDSOME VELVET, BRUSSELS, AND OTHER CARPETS, ETC. ETC.

On Thursday Morning,

April 22, at 9 o'clock, at the auction rooms, by catalogue, a large assortment of superior household furniture, comprising handsome walnut parlor and library furniture, covered with plush, reps, and hair cloth; superior dining-room furniture; walnut and cottage chamber suits; 2 mahogany piano fortes, handsome wardrobes, bookcases, sideboards, etageres, extension, centre, and bouquet tables, china and glass ware, fine hair mattresses, feather beds and bedding, large assortment superior office furniture, chandeliers, gas-consuming and cooking stoves, large meat stall, cabinetmakers' bench, refrigerators, iron chest, handsome velvet, Brussels, and other carpets, etc.

ELEGANT MIRRORS.

Also, 2 large French-plate mantel mirrors, 56 by 76 inches, gilt frames.

Also, 2 large French-plate pier mirrors, 30 by 108 inches, gilt frames. 4 20 2t

Sale at No. 110 South Eighteenth street.

HANDSOME FURNITURE, ROSEWOOD PIANO ETC. ETC.

On Friday Morning,

April 23, at 10 o'clock, at No. 110 South Eighteenth street, by catalogue, the entire furniture, comprising walnut and mahogany parlor furniture, superior rosewood 7-octave piano made by Reichenbach, dining-room furniture, mirror, elegant suit walnut chamber furniture, wardrobes, mattresses, kitchen furniture, refrigerator, etc. 4 21 2t

SALE BY ORDER OF JOHN BOSLER, ESQ., SUPERINTENDENT OF CITY RAILROADS.

About 80 Tons of Railroad Iron.

On Saturday Morning,

24th instant, at 10 o'clock, at the corner of Broad and Market streets, about 80 tons of Railroad Iron and Frog Castings.

Terms, Cash before delivery. 4 20 4t

MARTIN BROTHERS, AUCTIONEERS.—(Lately Salesmen for M. Thomas & Sons.) No. 529 CHESNUT Street, rear entrance from Minor.

Sale at No. 1804 Mervine street.

HANDSOME WALNUT PARLOR FURNITURE, TWO Suits Elegant Walnut Chamber Furniture, Handsome Wardrobe, Extension Table, Elegant French Plate Mantel Mirror, Handsome Velvet and Brussels Carpets, Fine Hair and Spring Mattresses, Cut Glassware, Fine China, Kitchen Utensils, etc.

On Thursday Morning,

22d inst., at 10 o'clock, at No. 1804 Mervine street, (between Eleventh and Twelfth streets, above Montgomery avenue), by catalogue, the entire household furniture, etc. The furniture was made to order by Moore & Campion, and is equal to new.

May be seen early on morning of sale. 4 19 3t

Assignees' Peremptory Sale at the Auction Rooms.

EXTENSIVE SALE OF UPHOLSTERY GOODS, Lace and Heavy Window Curtains, Very Fine Window Shades, Reps, Terries, Cornices, Tassels, Cords, Fringes, Gimps, Etc.

On Friday Morning,

23d inst., at 10 o'clock, at the auction rooms, No. 529 Chesnut street, by catalogue, by order of assignees, the large and extensive stock of upholstery goods, including fine lace window curtains, reps, terry and chintz lambrequins, fine reps, terries, very fine window curtains, cords, tassels, fringes, gimps, tacks, walnut and gilt cornices, curtain bands, bell pulls, etc. 4 15 6t

Executors' Sale, Nineteenth and Turner's Lane.

Estate of Joshua Longstreth, deceased.

VALUABLE PLANTS, ROOTS, AND TREES, IN THE GROUND; CARRIAGES, COUPES, WAGONS, HARNESS, FARMING IMPLEMENTS, ETC.

On Monday Morning,

26th inst., at 11 o'clock, at Nineteenth street and Turner's lane, adjoining the German Hospital, by order of the Executors of the late Joshua Longstreth, deceased, the valuable plants, roots, and trees in the ground, including peonies, spireas phloxes, crown imperials, tulips, hyacinths, westerias, tree, peonies, pyrus, japonicas, deutzia scraboes, deutzia grazcills, snowballs, grape vines, rose bushes, lily of the valley, box trees, edging, etc. etc.

CARRIAGES, WAGONS, HARNESS, ETC.

Two coupes, two Germantown wagons, carts, double and single harness, farming implements, grindstones, sleigh, etc. etc. [4 21 4t

Sale Catherine Street, above Broad.

TWO SUPERIOR GREY MARES, BAY MARE, TWO MULES, LARGE FOUR-WHEEL TRUCK, WATSON BUGGY, DOUBLE AND SINGLE HARNESS, ETC.

On Tuesday Afternoon,

27th inst., at 2 o'clock, at the stable, Catherine street, above Broad, north side, 2 grey mares, 7 years old, suitable for work or driving; bay mare, 7 years old, fast driver; 2 mules, sound and good workers; large four-wheel truck, nearly new; Watson buggy, shifting top, with pole and shaft; double and single harness, etc., the properties of parties declining business. May be seen early on the day of sale. 4 21 5t

TO BANKERS, MERCHANTS, AND OTHERS.

Peremptory Sale, No. 639 Arch street.

EXTENSIVE STOCK OF CHILLED IRON FIRE AND BURGLAR-PROOF SAFES, MADE BY LILLIE & SON; SECOND-HAND FIRE AND BURGLAR-PROOF SAFES, MADE BY EVANS & WATSON AND FARREL & HERRING, MONITOR AND DUODECAGON COMBINATION LOCKS; TWO FINE LARGE HORSES, LARGE TRUCK, ETC.

On Thursday Morning,

April 29, at 10 o'clock, at No. 639 Arch street, by catalogue, to close the Philadelphia Agency of Messrs. Lillie & Son, the entire stock of very superior Fire and Burglar-Proof Safes, including—3 extra large chilled iron double-door fire and burglar-proof safes; 2 small burglar-proofs, in each patent combination locks; 5 large double-door chilled iron fire and burglar-proof safes; 40 superior chilled iron fire-proof, burglar-proof, and fire and burglar-proof safes, of various sizes, with the celebrated Monitor and Duodecagon combination locks.

SECOND-HAND FIRE-PROOF SAFES.

A number of superior second-hand fire and burglar-proof safes, made by Lillie & Son, Evans & Watson, and Farrel & Herring.

CELEBRATED COMBINATION LOCKS.

Suitable for banks, vault-doors, etc., of the Monitor and Duodecagon make.

FINE LARGE HORSES, TRUCK, ETC.

Large and very fine white stallion; large white draft-horse; large and superior heavy truck; heavy harness; quantity of rope, rigging, etc. [4 16 11t

THOMAS BIRCH & SON, AUCTIONEERS AND COMMISSION MERCHANTS, No. 1110 CHESNUT Street; rear entrance No. 1107 Sansom St.

IMPORTANT SALE OF HIGH-CLASS MODERN PAINTINGS.

On Wednesday and Thursday Evenings,

April 21 and 22, at half-past 7 o'clock, at the Auction Store, No. 1110 Chesnut street, will be sold, without reserve the entire collection of Paintings of Mr. J. E. McClees, previous to his departure for Europe. The catalogue will comprise many fine pictures, worthy the attention of connoisseurs and admirers of art, embracing original works of

Midwood, of London,	Wm. Thayer, Sr.,
J. F. Herring, do.,	Litschour,
Wainwright, do.,	De Vos,
James Webb, do.,	Boogeord,
Koek Koek, do.,	Cortez,
Van Lemputten,	Meadows, London,
J. G. Brown, New York,	Edw. Moran,
W. L. Sontag, do.,	George F. Bensell,
W. M. Brown, do.,	James Hamilton,
A. T. Bellows, do.,	W. Sheridan Young,
Edward D. Lewis,	Isaac L. Williams,

and others.

The paintings will be open on Monday for exhibition, and remain open day and evening until the sale. 4 17 5t

Sale No. 1110 Chesnut street.

HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, CARPETS, PIANO FORTES, MIRRORS, PLATED WARE, COTTAGE FURNITURE, CHINA, ETC.

On Friday morning,

At 9 o'clock, at the Auction Store, No. 1110 Chesnut street, will be sold a large assortment of superior Household Furniture, from families declining housekeeping.

STEINWAY PIANO FORTE, ETC.

On Friday,

At 1 o'clock, at the Auction Store, will be sold—

One superior rosewood Piano Forte, made by Steinway & Sons, nearly new, cost $700. 4 21 2t

Two do. do. do. made by Hardman.

One do. do. do. made by Kuhn & Ridgway.

BUNTING, DURBURROW & CO., AUCTIONEERS, Nos. 232 and 234 MARKET Street, corner of Bank street. Successors to John B. Myers & Co.

LARGE SALE OF BRITISH, FRENCH, GERMAN, AND DOMESTIC DRY GOODS.

On Thursday Morning,

April 22, at 10 o'clock, on 4 months' credit. [4 16 2t

LARGE SALE OF CARPETINGS, OIL-CLOTHS, CANTON MATTINGS, ETC.

On Friday Morning,

April 23, at 11 o'clock, on four months' credit, about 200 pieces of ingrain, Venetian, list, hemp, cottage, and rag carpetings, floor oil-cloths, mattings, etc. 4 17 5t

LARGE SALE OF FRENCH AND OTHER EUROPEAN DRY GOODS, ETC.

On Monday Morning,

April 26, at 10 o'clock, on 4 months' credit. [4 20 5t

SALE OF 2000 CASES BOOTS, SHOES, TRAVELLING BAGS, ETC.,

On Tuesday Morning,

April 27, at 10 o'clock, on four months' credit. 4 21 5t

BY B. SCOTT, JR. SCOTT'S ART GALLERY, No. 1020 CHESNUT Street, Philadelphia.

IMPORTANT SPECIAL SALE OF OIL PAINTINGS, CRYSTAL MEDALLIONS, ETC.

All from the American Art Gallery of New York.

On Tuesday, Wednesday, Thursday and Friday Evenings, 20th, 21st, 22d, and 23d inst., at ¼ before 8 o'clock, at Scott's Art Gallery, No. 1020 Chesnut street, will be sold, without reserve, one of the largest collections of oil paintings, crystal medallions, etc. ever exhibited in this city. 4 17 6t

C. D. McCLEES & CO., AUCTIONEERS, No. 506 MARKET Street.

SALE OF 1500 CASES BOOTS, SHOES, BROGANS, ETC.

On Thursday Morning,

April 22, at 10 o'clock, including a large line of city-made goods.

N. B.—Sales every Monday and Thursday. [4 19 3t

CLARK & EVANS, AUCTIONEERS, NO. 630 CHESNUT Street.

Will sell THIS DAY, Morning and Evening, A large invoice of Blankets, Bed Spreads, Dry Goods, Cloths, Cassimeres, Hosiery, Stationery, Table and Pocket Cutlery, Notions, etc.

City and country merchants will find bargains.

Terms cash.

Goods packed free of charge.

KEENAN, SON & CO., AUCTIONEERS, NO 112 N. FRONT Street. 11 2§

CITY INTELLIGENCE.

UNITED STATES COMMISSIONER'S CASE.—At noon to-day, before United States Commissioner Hibler, Anthony Murphy had a hearing upon the charge of aiding and abetting in the illegal removal of distilled spirits.

Revenue Detective Heilman affirmed—On the 4th of November last I stopped at Nos. 18 and 20 Thompson street, a place occupied as a vinegar establishment, and owned, I think, by W. W. Gray; found six barrels of whisky, one not quite full; one had no mark on it at all; the others were marked "H. A. Harrington, United States Gauger and Inspector, First district, Pennsylvania, May, 1868," without any inspection marks as to contents; they were also marked "James Davis, No. 950 William street"; the mark of "Harrington" is an old mark; and as to "Davis," there is no such place; the whole of them were fraudulent; five of the barrels were marked "rectified"; I put a keeper in charge till the whisky was seized and condemned.

Mr. William W. Gray corroborated the evidence of Detective Heilman, and stated that he had bought the whisky of Murphy and another man named McCracken; he did not examine it until after the seizure; he was in the office when it was brought to his place, and remained there until it was put into the cellar; the whisky was seized the day after it was bought; he did not go into the cellar at all till after the seizure; he did not touch the whisky.

Defendant held in $1000 bail to answer.

POLICE APPOINTMENTS.—The pressure by Democratic officials upon Mayor Fox was continued this morning, and the time which he usually devotes to listening to the reports of his lieutenants was consumed in hearing the demands for the removal of all the Republicans now on the force. It is said that his Honor had intimated that he intended to retain a number of these gentlemen, whereat the representative lights of the unterrified waxed wroth, and they have threatened vengeance. They say that if all the positions are not given to those who elected Mayor Fox, they will recommend indignation meetings throughout the city.

SERENADE TO MISS SUSAN GALTON.—The orchestra of the Theatre Comique last night, at 12 o'clock, welcomed Miss Susan Galton back to Philadelphia by a serenade. Several fine airs were performed, concluding with "Auld Lang Syne." Miss Galton was highly gratified at the compliment, and shook hands cordially with each of the musicians, and Mr. Whiffin made a brief speech, in which he thanked them on behalf of the young *prima donna*. After partaking of a collation, the musicians said good night, and the company separated well pleased with the affair.

LIGHT-FINGERED.—Yesterday afternoon, as Mr. Wilson, a member of the firm of Wilson & Brother, was passing into the Manufacturers' National Bank, at Third and Vine streets, some light-fingered gentleman relieved him of the contents of his wallet, which he carried in an inside pocket. It contained two checks for the amounts respectively of $598 and $92, besides $260 in money. The checks have had their payment stopped, but the money, of course, is at the disposal of the thief.

DASTARDLY ACT.—A. F. Furrows, an employe of the West Chester Railroad Company, was arrested last evening for wantonly and maliciously killing a valuable dog belonging to Colonel S. B. Wylie Mitchell. At the time of the arrest, a four-barrelled loaded pistol was found on Furrows' person. This morning he was held to bail, by Alderman Samuel P. Jones, to the amount of $800 to appear and answer at the next term of the Court, and was also fined for discharging firearms in the public highways.

FOUND DROWNED.—This morning an unknown white man was found drowned at Spruce street wharf. He was about thirty years of age, 5 feet 8 inches high, and has brown hair. He wore a black sack coat, trimmed with wide braid, check shirt, light cassimere pants, long boots, and had a leather strap around his waist. The Coroner took charge of the body.

YOUTHFUL DEPREDATORS.—John Toner, Michael Toner, Daniel Logue, and John Logue, all youths, who have been in custody many a time, last night went into Carroll's tavern, at Twenty-third and Market streets, and after raising a dispute with the proprietor, beat him and his wife. They were arrested, and after being given a hearing before Alderman Jones, were sent below for trial.

STOLEN PROPERTY FOUND.—About 10 o'clock last night, Policemen Francis and Gibson found a large piece of a copper pump on a lot on Twenty-fourth street, below Simes, covered by a quantity of rubbish, where it is supposed to have been hidden by thieves. It awaits an owner at the Park Station.

A HEAVY RAIN.—The city was visited last night with a terrific rain storm, which prevailed during the entire night. No damage was reported this morning as having been sustained by any properties, further than that a portion of the fence around the Eighteenth District Police Station was blown down.

EXCELLENT APPOINTMENT.—Charles W. Ridgway has been appointed Chief Clerk of the Auditing Department of the Custom House by Collector Moore. Mr. Ridgway is an old resident of the Sixth ward, and has long been identified with the Republican party.

GUNPOWDER AS A MOTIVE POWER.—The application of this principle to heavy forging will be exhibited at the monthly meeting of the Franklin Institute this evening, at 8 o'clock, by Thomas Shaw, the inventor.

FOOLHARDINESS.

Two Adventurers Narrowly Escape Death.

Augusta, Me. (April 16) Cor. Boston Journal.

This afternoon Charles Marston and Frank Davis, of this city, performed the foolish and reckless exploit of sailing over the dam in a batteau. Marston is the young man who had twice within the past week performed the same feat. Davis undertook the performance on a wager of $100. A large crowd assembled on both sides of the river to view the performance, and as it was well known that the voyagers were to sail over the middle of the dam, thus making the feat as thrilling as it could be made, the liveliest excitement prevailed, while curiosity was on tip-toe as to the result. At half-past three o'clock the wherry containing the adventurers put off from the east side of the river, paddled by Marston. Both were seated amidships. On reaching the middle of the river the boat was given up to the current, and down she shot, her speed increasing as she approached the edge of the dam, when, amid the breathless silence of the spectators, she plunged over the abyss into the foaming, turbulent waters beneath. Where the boat went over was not at the perpendicular part of the dam, but the sloping portion, a descent some twenty feet, the foot of which was composed of a series of whirlpools. Into this seething vortex of eddies the boat disappeared, and when next seen it was shattered and bottom up, the men clinging to the wreck for dear life. The scene was intensely exciting, the boat being at the complete mercy of the undertow, with scarcely a prospect of the men saving their lives. A boat was sent out from the shore to attempt a rescue, but it proved abortive, it being impossible to extend relief. There was hardly a witness of the scene but expected to see the men meet with a watery grave. In the midst of the danger Davis proposed quitting the shattered boat and trying to swim ashore; but Marston being an expert raftsman, and not for one moment losing his self-possession, told his companion to hang on and he would get them both out of the trouble. And he did. By a skilful and dexterous use of the paddle, which he had retained during the exigency, he worked the boat out of the foaming and dangerous gorge, and in a few minutes they came ashore amid the wildest shouts of the crowd. Had it not been for Marston's familiarity with river driving, it is highly probable neither would have reached the shore alive. Marston has offered to go over the dam at the same place again on a log if a purse of twenty-five dollars can be made up for him. But it is hoped that the city authorities will put a stop to a repetition of such rash and reckless exploits.

Burned to Death.

The York (Pa.) *True Democrat* says:—"A painful and fatal accident occurred at Liverpool, six miles north of our borough, on Friday last. A little boy and girl, son and daughter of Dr. David Quickel, were playing near the hog-pen, and among other things, attempted to set fire to some rubbish, which they only succeeded in partially igniting. With a view to facilitate matters, the little boy went into the hog-pen to get some straw, of which there was a considerable quantity, and, it seems, carried some of the fire into the enclosure with him on his pantaloons. The pen closed with a spring or trap-door, which could not be opened from the inside, and the fire communicating with the straw soon spread around the helpless boy, who was unable to escape from his confinement. Before he could obtain help he was burned to death. Dr. Quickel, the father, who came to the rescue of his son, was so badly burned, in his frantic efforts, that the scalp of his head was literally peeled off, as well as the caps or skin of both hands. At last accounts he was lying in a critical condition. The girl escaped uninjured."

The New York Money Market.

The *Tribune* says:—

"Money was in good supply at 7 per cent. on call. Commercial paper is in good demand at 9@11 per cent., with the bulk of transactions at 10 per cent. The banks continue to be in receipt of currency from the country, and the supply is now fully equal to the demand.

"Sterling Exchange is higher, upon an active demand from the foreign houses, who were purchasing in order to remit the proceeds of gold coupons that have been sent for collection. Prime 60-day bankers' bills advanced to 108½@108⅝; sight bills, 108⅞@109."

The *Herald* says:—

"The offerings of money were much more abundant to-day, and a good proportion of the loans on call were made at six per cent., especially where the collaterals were Government securities. Borrowers were in no haste to make their engagements until late in the day, which fact developed a more active inquiry about half-past 2 o'clock; but the demand was fully satisfied at seven per cent., and unemployed balances were again freely offering at 9 o'clock. Discounts were easier, and prime double name acceptances sold at nine per cent. The quotable rate for commercial paper is nine to twelve per cent. The banks are discounting more freely for their regular customers, and report a steady increase in the receipts of currency from the country. While the money market is thus drifting to the ease and abundance of the spring and summer months, there is a strong speculative feeling in the gold market, based upon the large extent of our foreign imports and the governmental policy of hoarding gold. To-day the premium was subjected to the continued disturbance produced by the apprehension of complications arising out of the Cuban and Alabama claims question. As the morning progressed the speech of Senator Chandler began to be treated as farcical and the market yielded, but the heavy customs payments of the day, amounting to nearly half a million of dollars, created new apprehension, especially as the real scarcity of gold is very manifest, the banks holding less than eight millions, and the premium took another upward turn at the close. The European steamer brought $100,000 in specie.

"Loans of cash gold early in the forenoon were made at flat and 2 per cent. for borrowing, with an exception at 2 per cent. for carrying. As the morning progressed it developed considerable activity in the loan market, and as high as 1-16 was paid before 11 o'clock; but the supply became fuller before Clearing House time, and loans were again made flat up to the hour of settling. In the afternoon 6 per cent. was paid to carry balances over. The following is the report of the Gold Exchange Bank:—Gold cleared, $97,665,000; gold balances, $1,992,597; currency balances, $3,047,167.

"Foreign exchange was more active under a speculative demand for bills, which, it is thought, will soon be in urgent request for payment of the coupons now arriving in every mail from Europe. The buying was doubtless stimulated by the lower quotations for bonds in London, although the foreign bankers are still shipping our securities. The supply of commercial bills on the market is very limited. Quotations to-day were made upon a basis of 109 for short sight prime bankers' sterling, 108¾ for the same grade of sixty day bills, and 107¾ for the best commercial bills.

"Governments were heavy, under the effect of a further decline in Five-twenties at London, where the opening price this morning was 80¾, from which there was a yield to 80¾, and a reaction to 80⅝. The present prices have brought a great many bonds out of the hands of private holders in the city and country, and the market is, therefore, better supplied than it has been in a good while."

CROQUET! CROQUET! CROQUET!

THE BEST AND CHEAPEST IN THE CITY.

Croquet from $5·00 upwards, made of the hardest and best wood, Boxwood, Lignumvitæ, Apple, etc.

JOHN LINERD,

3 17 wsm§ No. 921 SPRING GARDEN Street.

MISCELLANEOUS GOODS.

CLARK & EVANS,

No. 630 CHESNUT Street,

Open Day and Evening.

Jobbing at Manufacturers' Prices.

Retailing at Wholesale Prices.

Gold Watches,	Stationery,
Silver Watches,	Perfumery,
Fine Jewelry,	Suspenders,
Plated Ware,	Neck Ties,
German Accordeons,	Hosiery,
Splendid Chromos,	Cassimeres,
Photograph Albums,	Linen Table Covers,
Family Bibles,	Linen Napkins,
Table Cutlery,	Linen Handkerchiefs,
Pocket Cutlery,	Woollen Table Covers,
Pocket Books, etc.	Notions, etc. etc.

MONEY SAVED BY PURCHASING YOUR GOODS

OF

4 21 wfm2mrp CLARK & EVANS.

CARPETINGS, ETC.

EVERYBODY SAYS

E. H. GODSHALK & CO.,

NO. 723 CHESNUT STREET,

Have just received a splendid lot of

Carpets and Mattings,

Of Rich and Elegant Designs.

What everybody says must be true.

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1869 SPRING. 1869

LEEDOM & SHAW,

No. 910 ARCH Street.

We are now receiving a very large stock of NEW GOODS for

SPRING SALES.

Embracing all the new styles of

CARPETINGS,

FLOOR OIL CLOTHS,

MATTINGS,

3 11 wfm3m ETC. ETC.

AUCTIONS.

[*For additional Auctions see the Seventh Page.*]

BY B. SCOTT, JR., SCOTT'S ART GALLERY, No. 1020 CHESNUT Street, Philadelphia.

SPECIAL SALE OF MR. G. H. BECHTEL'S CELEBRATED TRIPLE SILVER-PLATED WARE.

On Friday Morning,

23d instant, at 10½ o'clock, at Scott's Art Gallery, No. 1020 Chesnut street, will be sold a full and general assortment of the above celebrated manufacturer's wares. All goods warranted as represented, or no sale. 4 21 2t

FLOUR.

CHOICE FAMILY FLOUR,

For the Trade or at Retail.

EVERY BARREL WARRANTED.

Keystone Flour Mills,

Nos. 19 and 21 GIRARD Avenue,

3 19 1mrp East of Front street.

MEDALS.

ODD FELLOWS' PARADE MEDAL.—THE undersigned have published a

BEAUTIFUL MEDAL

to be worn on the day of the coming anniversary; obverse, the head of Thomas Wildey, the founder of the Order, and appropriate lettering and devices on the reverse.

Single Medal, 25 cents; by the quantity $15 per hundred.

Agents wanted everywhere.

Liberal discount to agents and dealers.

Address WILLIAM H. WARNER & BRO., No. 728 CHESNUT Street, Philadelphia.

4 7 16t*

THIRD EDITION

WASHINGTON.

The North Pacific Squadron—Advices from Admiral Hoff—Condition of Affairs in Cuba.

Department Clerks—Who They Are, and How They Were Appointed—Foreign Missions.

FROM WASHINGTON.

Special Despatch to The Evening Telegraph.

Condition of Affairs in Cuba—Advices from Admiral Hoff.

WASHINGTON, April 21.—Despatches received to-day from Admiral Hoff state that there is no material change in the condition of affairs in Cuba. The Spaniards and insurgents are fighting in the interior, both parties claiming successes. Large numbers of troops and arms are being received from the home Government. So far as can be ascertained, there has been no landing of troops or arms in Cuba to aid the insurgents, from the United States. Admiral Hoff is in constant communication with our acting Consul at Havana, and would be likely to know if any arms or troops had been landed from the United States.

The Mary Powell.

The fact that the ship Mary Powell was condemned by the Spanish court in Cuba will, in the opinion of the Spanish Minister, have necessitated a reference of the question to the home Government before the ship can be delivered. This will delay action in the matter for some time.

The Unfortunates, Pile and Carlisle.

Senator Sumner this morning notified the Secretary of State that the Committee on Foreign Relations had decided to object to Messrs. Pile and Carlisle, nominated respectively to Brazil and Belgium, and suggested to him the propriety of withdrawing them or substituting some other names in their place. It had been decided in the Cabinet yesterday not to send in any more nominations, and that any vacancies that might occur could be filled after Congress adjourned. Secretary Fish informed Sumner, however, that he would notify the President relative to Pile and Carlisle.

The Extra Session.

Mr. Sumner has offered a resolution to extend the present session of the Senate, which he intends calling up to-morrow. He will make a vigorous fight to postpone the time of adjournment.

Department Clerks.

In the Senate to-day a lively debate sprung up on the resolution offered by Mr. Carpenter, calling upon the heads of departments for information as to the number of clerks in their several departments, their names, when they were appointed, and how recommended, etc. In the course of the debate General Cameron said that none of the appointments from Pennsylvania under the administration thus far had been made at his solicitation. He had no doubt nine-tenths of them were his friends, because it would be impossible to appoint Republicans from Pennsylvania without getting a majority of them his friends. He deprecated the practice of appointing persons to office without consulting Senators and members.

The United States Senate.

WASHINGTON, April 21.—Mr. Wilson called up his resolution authorizing the Secretary of the Navy, with the consent of the Colombian Government, to cause further surveys to be made for a railway or ship canal across the Isthmus of Darien.

After debate, the resolution was laid over in order to put it in a more acceptable form.

Mr. Anthony reported that the Committee on Printing had made a contract with Bailey & Rives for printing the Congressional proceedings, and explained that it would effect a saving of $18,000 a year from the present rates.

Mr. Carpenter then urged the adoption of a resolution calling on all the departments for detailed information respecting the number, nativity, recommendations, etc., of their employes, to be made the basis of legislation next session.

A long debate sprung up in regard to the condition of the departments, the probable expense and difficulty in obtaining the information, the rights and duties of members of Congress respecting appointments, etc., which was engaged in by Senators Pomeroy, Trumbull, Fessenden, Cameron, and others.

Mr. Abbott offered an amendment providing that appointments to department positions shall be made according to State populations, which opened a wide range of debate and caused a discussion of the relative rights of the North and South.

Mr. Sawyer asserted that the Democratic State of Kentucky had received more appointments in the departments than the entire Republican South, and said he had been told by a member of the Cabinet lately, that the Senators from the reconstructed States must remember that the whole Republican vote of the South was very small.

At 1·30 the Senate went into executive session.

Attempted Bank Robbery.

ROCHESTER, April 21.—An attempt was made to rob the bank at Lima at 2 o'clock this morning. The burglars were discovered at work after they had obtained entrance into the vault, but before they had opened the safe a party of citizens collected, who pursued the burglars, and fired upon them. Their tools were captured. They were traced to this city.

A Submerged Railway Track.

BUFFALO, April 21.—The Grand Trunk Railway track is entirely under water between here and Brantford. The express train which left this city at 6 o'clock this morning was obliged to return. So far the freshet has not impeded travel on the Great Western Railway.

Specie from California.

NEW YORK, April 21.—The steamer Arizona, from Aspinwall, brings $532,086 in treasure. Panama dates to the 13th instant contain no news.

Latest Markets by Telegraph.

NEW YORK, April 21.—Cotton quiet; 500 bales sold at 28⅛@28¾c. Flour heavy and declined 5@10c., sales of 5000 barrels; State, $5·25@6·40; Ohio, $5·50@7·10; Western, $5·15@6·8; Southern, $6·75@11·75. Wheat dull and declined 1c.; sales of 4300 bushels white California at $1·65@1·70. Corn dull and declined 1c.; sales of 37,000 bushels at 80@82c. Oats steady; sales of 18,000 bushels at 76½@78c. Beef quiet. Pork dull; new mess, $30·25. Lard dull at 18¾@18¾c. Whisky heavy, and quotations are nominal.

—The fountains at the Crystal Palace, London, have jets that play to a height of 250 feet, and when in full operation consume 8,000,000 gallons of water daily.

—Leavenworth, Kansas, is the largest city of its age, but one, in the United States. It is only 13 years old, and has 18,000 inhabitants.

WEDDING INVITATIONS, ENGRAVED IN the newest and best manner. LOUIS DREKA, Stationer and Engraver, No. 1033 Chesnut Street.

CROQUET HEADQUARTERS.

Twelve varieties from $5·00 per set up, made of BOXWOOD, ROSEWOOD, LIGNUMVITÆ, COCOA, APPLE and ROCK MAPLE, Painted in China colors, which we guarantee will wear as long as the wood itself.

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Stationers and Steam Power Printers,

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mwsm PHILADELPHIA.

FOURTH EDITION

FROM THE CAPITAL.

Irresponsible Appointments—What Senator Cameron Says of Them—Resignations and Removals by the Secretaries.

The President Visited by Pennsylvanians.

FROM WASHINGTON.

Special Despatch to The Evening Telegraph.

Senator Cameron on "Irresponsible Appointments to Office."

WASHINGTON, April 21.—Senator Cameron, in the debate in the Senate on the manner of sending in nominations, said that the Senators of the State from which the appointees were to come were rarely consulted. This had been done to a great extent under this administration, and the evil effects of it had been seen. Only the other day a man had been nominated for an important foreign mission (referring to Alexander L. Russell, nominated for Ecuador), without any consultation with the Senators from Pennsylvania.

The man was recommended by the Governor of the State, members of the Legislature, and others in Pennsylvania; but he was a constitutional drunkard, and it was with difficulty that he (Cameron) and his colleague (Scott) had him withdrawn. Another man had been nominated for a consulate from Pennsylvania without any recommendations of or consultation with the Senators from that State, and he turns out to be a constitutional thief. Senator Cameron here referred to the case of Ferdinand Coxe, nominated as Consul to Leghorn. "This," said the Senator, "is what comes of this irresponsible appointment to office."

Senators Trumbull, Carpenter, Abbott, and Sawyer favored the views of Cameron.

Despatch to the Associated Press.

Waited on the President.

WASHINGTON, April 21.—A delegation, composed of a dozen Pennsylvanians, headed by Colonel John W. Forney, called at the White House to-day and had an interview with the President. They will leave to-morrow on an extended tour South, to examine into the condition of that section's prospects, resources, wants, and disposition toward the Government.

Resignations Accepted.

The resignations of Captain Amos Webster and Second Lieutenant William B. Clark have been accepted by the President.

Ordered Home.

Fleet Paymaster George F. Cutter is detached from the Piscataqua, on the Asiatic Squadron, and ordered to the United States.

Removal of Revenue Officers.

About forty revenue officers, in various districts of the United States, were removed to-day.

Commissions Sent In.

The commissions of a large number of collectors, appraisers, and surveyors, lately confirmed by the Senate, were sent to the President to-day for his signature.

The Rush.

Office-seekers flock to the Treasury and other Executive offices to-day, having heard that appointments are being made.

Odd Fellows' Day.

Secretary Boutwell to-day authorized heads of bureaus in the Treasury Department to grant leave of absence to Odd Fellows, at discretion, to attend the forthcoming celebration in Philadelphia.

FOREIGN.

By Atlantic Cable.

The Italian Budget.

FLORENCE, April 21.—The Minister of Finance has presented the annual budget to the Chamber. The document is very satisfactory. The income of the Government is steadily increasing, and consequently it will be unnecessary to impose any new taxes for the current year.

Another Mazzini Conspiracy.

MILAN, April 21.—The Government authorities have discovered another formidable Mazzini conspiracy in Italy.

Papers which were concealed by the revolutionists, and which give details of the organization, were unearthed and seized, together with a large amount of arms and ammunition, and several of the ringleaders have been arrested.

The Rogers Murder.

NEW YORK, April 21.—James Maher, arrested some months since on a charge of complicity in the Rogers murder, was brought before Judge Cardozo, of the Supreme Court, to-day, on a writ of habeas corpus, and discharged from custody, the District Attorney interposing no objection.

Death of an Ex-Congressman.

RICHMOND, April 21.—General T. L. Haywood, a member of Congress from Virginia before the war, died this morning.

CUSTOM HOUSE APPOINTMENTS.—The Secretary of the Treasury has approved the following appointments to the Custom House in this city, on the recommendation of Collector Moore:

Inspectors—A. Bartholomew, William H. Rauch, Jacob Perry, Samuel E. White, William L. Gregg, Thomas C. Steele, Alexander McIlroy, John Connelly, Walter Shaw, Robert Sharp, Henry Francis.

Night Inspectors—A. W. Lyman, Robert P. Swain, Jesse Simcox.

Boatsman—David Simpson.

Auditing Department—Chief Clerk of Department, Charles W. Ridgway; Clerk, William A. Farr.

PHILADELPHIA STOCK EXCHANGE SALES.

Reported by De Haven & Bro., No. 40 S. Third street.

BETWEEN BOARDS.

$2000 N Pa 6s	89	100 sh Phil & E.	b60. 28⅝
$13300 Leh R 6s, d.	b.	100 do	28¾
	lots.. 85	400 do	..s.30. 28¾
$100 City 6s, New	101½	400 do	..s30. 28¾
26 sh Leh Val R	55⅝	100 sh Leh N St.	s60. 33
25 do	55⅝	100 sh Reading.	s5. 48 3-16
100 sh Leh N.v.	b30. 33⅛	100 do.	b5wn&1. 48 3-16
100 do	b30. 33⅛	100 do	s60. 48
100 sh Phil & E.	b30. 28⅝	100 do	..s. 48 3-16
100 do	28½	50 sh Penna R	60
100 do	b30. 28⅝		

SECOND BOARD.

$500 Hunt & B Top Im bds	75	41 sh Leh Stk	.s30 33⅛
$2000 Pa 6s, 3 ser.	b5. 106¾	100 sh Lit Sch R.	b5. 43
$1000 do	106¾	100 sh Elmira P.	b5&1 40
$3000 do	..2 scr. 105	100 sh Cata Pf	..b5. 35
$2400 City 6s, New	101½	100 do	..b30. 35½
$500 do	101½	100 sh Read R	..48 3-16
$500 do	101¾	100 do	..b5&1. 48⅛
$5000 Phila & E 7s	80	100 do	..b30. 48 3-16
$3000 Leh Gold l	94½	300 do	..b30. 48 3-16
$2000 do	94⅝	100 do	..s30. 48
$500 do	94⅝	8 sh Leh Val R	55⅛
41 sh Penna RR.	b5. 60	62 do	55¾
100 do	b5wn 60	2 do	55¾

Stock Quotations by Telegraph—3 P. M.

Glendining, Davis & Co., report through their New York house the following:—

N. Y. Central R	167⅛	West. Union Tel	43⅛
N. Y. and Erie R	34	Clev. and Toledo R.	99⅝
Ph. and Rea. R	96⅛	Toledo and Wabash.	72
Mich. S. and N. I. R.	99⅛	Mil. and St. Paul R. c.	79⅛
Cle. and Pitt. R	93⅞	Mil. and St. Paul R. p.	87⅛
Chi. and N. W. com.	84⅞	Adams Express	63
Chi. and W. W. pref.	96⅜	Wells, Fargo	54½
Chi. and R. I. R	138½	United States	69
Pitts. F. W. & Chi. R.	132	Tennessee 6s, new	68¼
Pacific Mail Steam	93½	Gold	134⅜

Market firm.

FIFTH EDITION

THE LATEST NEWS.

FROM WASHINGTON.

Special Despatch to The Evening Telegraph.

Nominations by the President This Afternoon.

WASHINGTON, April 21.—The following nominations were sent in:—John H. Hutchinson, of Arkansas, Minister to Hawaiian Islands.

Friend Howard White, Agent at the Omaha Agency; Friend Laurie Latum, Agent for the Kiowa, Apache, and Camanche Indians; Friend Brinton Darlington, Agent at the Upper Arkansas Agency; Friend Albert L. Green, Agent at the Missouri Agency; Friend Edward Painter, at the Upper Platte Agency; Friend Reuben L. Roberts for the Shawnee Agency, Kansas; Friend Robert H. Stanney for the Pottawattomie Indians, Kansas; Friend J. M. Troth for Pawnee Indians, Nebraska; Friend Thomas Lightfoot for Great Nemham Agency; Friend Z. McNaul for Sac and Fox Agency; Friend N. N. Janney for Santa Sioux Agency; Friend C. Sayre for Pawnee Agency; Friend Ed. Tyson for Winnebago Agency; Friend John Stanley for Osage River Agency; Friend J. Richards for Delaware Indians, Kansas; Friend Joseph Newson for Kansas Agency; Friend Enoch Hoar for Superintendent of Affairs, Central Superintendency; Friend Samuel M. Janney for Superintendent of Indian Affairs for the Northern Superintendency.

FROM BOSTON.

An Old Lady Shoots Herself.

BOSTON, April 21.—Miss Sarah C. Lewis, an elderly woman of considerable means, shot herself dead with a pistol, at her house in Braintree, yesterday.

An Abortionist.

The trial at Dedham of Mrs. Holmes for causing the death of Miss Blanchard, of South Weymouth, by procuring an abortion, has resulted in a verdict of guilty on the second count, that of procuring an abortion.

FROM NEW YORK.

No Suicide—Railroad Strikers.

NEW YORK, April 21.—Peter S. Coulter died from natural causes, and did not commit suicide.

The Second Avenue Railroad strike has ended, a compromise being made.

Ship News.

NEW YORK, April 21.—Arrived, steamers Manhattan from Liverpool, and Don from Havana.

INSURANCE.

THE NATIONAL LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY OF THE United States of America,

WASHINGTON, D. C.

CHARTERED BY SPECIAL ACT OF CONGRESS APPROVED JULY 25, 1868.

CASH CAPITAL, $1,000,000.

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FIRST NATIONAL BANK BUILDING,

PHILADELPHIA,

Where the business of the Company is transacted, and to which all general correspondence should be addressed.

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CLARENCE H. CLARK,	E. A. ROLLINS,
JAY COOKE,	HENRY D. COOKE,
JOHN W. ELLIS,	WILLIAM E. CHANDLER,
W. G. MOORHEAD,	JOHN D. DEFREES,
GEORGE F. TYLER,	EDWARD DODGE,
J. HINCKLEY CLARK,	H. C. FAHNESTOCK.

OFFICERS.

CLARENCE H. CLARK, Philadelphia, President.
JAY COOKE, Chairman Finance and Executive Committee.
HENRY D. COOKE, Washington, Vice-President.
EMERSON W. PEET, Philadelphia, Secretary and Actuary.
E. S. TURNER, Washington, Assistant Secretary.
FRANCIS G. SMITH, M. D., Medical Director.
J. EWING MEARS, M. D., Assistant Medical Director.

MEDICAL ADVISORY BOARD.

J. K. BARNES, Surgeon-General U. S. A., Washington.
P. J. HORWITZ, Chief Medical Department, U. S. N., Washington.
D. W. BLISS, M. D., Washington.

SOLICITORS AND ATTORNEYS.

HON. WILLIAM E. CHANDLER, Washington, D. C.
GEORGE HARDING, Philadelphia, Pa.

THE ADVANTAGES

Offered by this Company are:—

It is a National Company, chartered by special act of Congress, 1868.
It has a paid-up capital of $1,000,000.
It offers low rates of premium.
It furnishes larger insurance than other companies for the same money.
It is definite and certain in its terms.
It is a home company in every locality.
Its policies are exempt from attachment.
There are no unnecessary restrictions in the policies.
Every policy is non-forfeitable.
Policies may be taken which pay to the insured their full amount and return all the premiums, so that the insurance costs only the interest on the annual payments.
Policies may be taken that will pay to the insured, after a certain number of years, during life, an annual income of one-tenth the amount named in the policy.
No extra rate is charged for risks upon the lives of females.
It insures not to pay dividends, but at so low a cost that dividends will be impossible. [8 8 wsrp

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NO. 816 CHESNUT STREET.

YOSEMITE VALLEY, by Thomas Hill.
GOOD WORDS, by Constant Mayer.
THE BOYHOOD OF LINCOLN, by Eastman Johnson.
THE CROWN OF NEW ENGLAND, by George L. Brown.
SUNSET IN CALIFORNIA, by A. Bierstadt.
"THE REEF OF NORMAN'S WOE," by E. Moran.
COAST OF NANTUCKET, by William T. Richards, and other very fine American Paintings.

Also, a special exhibition of Bierstadt's ERUPTION OF VESUVIUS, (1868).

Admission, 25 cents.

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MUSICAL INSTRUCTION.

AMERICAN CONSERVATORY OF MUSIC, S. E. Corner TENTH and WALNUT Streets. Second half of Spring Term will begin on MONDAY, April 26.

Names of new pupils may be entered at any time previous to THURSDAY, April 29. 4 16 17 21 24 28

SCHENCK'S

PULMONIC SYRUP,

SEAWEED TONIC, and

MANDRAKE PILLS

WILL CURE

CONSUMPTION,

LIVER COMPLAINT,

AND DYSPEPSIA,

If taken according to the directions. They are all three to be taken at the same time. They cleanse the stomach, relax the liver, and put it to work; then the appetite becomes good; the food digests and makes good blood; the patient begins to grow in flesh; the diseased matter ripens in the lungs, and the patient outgrows the disease and gets well. This is the only way to cure Consumption.

To these three medicines Dr. J. H. SCHENCK, of Philadelphia, owes his

UNRIVALLED SUCCESS

In the treatment of Pulmonary Consumption. The Pulmonic Syrup ripens the morbid matter in the lungs, nature throws it off by an easy expectoration, for when the phlegm or matter is ripe, a slight cough will throw it off, and the patient has rest, and the lungs begin to heal.

To do this, the Seaweed Tonic and Mandrake Pills must be freely used to cleanse the stomach and liver, so that the Pulmonic Syrup and food will make good blood.

SCHENCK'S

MANDRAKE PILLS

Act upon the liver, removing all obstructions; relax the ducts of the gall bladder, the bile starts freely, and the liver is soon relieved; the stools will show what the pills can do; nothing has ever been invented except calomel (a deadly poison which is very dangerous to use unless with great care) that will unlock the gall bladder and start the secretion of the liver like Schenck's Mandrake Pills.

Liver Complaint is one of the most Prominent Causes of Consumption.

SCHENCK'S

SEAWEED TONIC

Is a gentle stimulant and alterative, and the alkali in the seaweed, which this preparation is made of, assists the stomach to throw out the gastric juice to dissolve the food with the Pulmonic Syrup, and it is made into good blood without fermentation or souring the stomach.

THE GREAT REASON

Why physicians do not cure Consumption is, they try to do too much; they give medicines to stop the cough, to stop chills, to stop night sweats, hectic fever, and by so doing they derange the whole digestive powers, locking up the secretions, and eventually the patient sinks and dies.

Dr. SCHENCK, in his treatment, does not try to stop a cough, night sweats, chills, or fever. Remove the cause, and they will all stop of their own accord. No one can be cured of Consumption, Liver Complaint, Dyspepsia, Catarrh, Canker, Ulcerated Throat, unless the liver and stomach are made healthy.

If a person has consumption, of course the lungs are in some way diseased—either tubercles, abscesses, bronchial irritation, pleural adhesion, or the lungs are a mass of inflammation and fast decaying. In such cases what must be done? It is not only the lungs that are wasting, but it is the whole body. The stomach and liver have lost their power to make blood out of food. Now the only chance is to take Dr. SCHENCK'S three medicines, which will bring up a tone to the stomach, the patient will want food, it will digest easily and make good blood; then the patient begins to gain in flesh, and as soon as the body begins to grow, the lungs commence to heal up, and the patient gets fleshy and well. This is the only way to cure Consumption.

WHEN THERE IS NO LUNG DISEASE,

And only Liver Complaint and Dyspepsia, Schenck's Seaweed Tonic and Mandrake Pills are sufficient, without the Pulmonic Syrup.

Take the Mandrake Pills freely in all bilious cases, as they are

PERFECTLY HARMLESS.

Dr. SCENCK, who has enjoyed uninterrupted health, was wasted away to a mere skeleton, in the very last stage of Pulmonary Consumption, his physicians having pronounced his case hopeless, and abandoned him to his fate. He was cured by the aforesaid medicines, and since his recovery many thousands similarly afflicted have used Dr. Schenck's preparations with the same remarkable success. Full directions accompany each, making it not absolutely necessary to personally see Dr. Schenck, unless patients wish their lungs examined, and for this purpose he is professionally at his Principal Office,

PHILADELPHIA, EVERY SATURDAY,

Where all letters for advice must be addressed. He is also professionally at No. 32 Bond street, New York, every other Tuesday; and at No. 35 Hanover street, Boston, every other Wednesday. He gives advice free, but for a thorough examination with his Respirometer the price is $5. Office hours at each city from 9 A. M. to 3 P. M.

Price of the Pulmonic Syrup and Seaweed Tonic, each $1·50 per bottle, or $7 a half dozen. Mandrake Pills, 25 cents a box.

A full supply of Dr. SCHENCK'S MEDICINES for sale at all times at his rooms. Also, for sale by Druggists and Dealers. 29 fw3mrp